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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,074 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
M SIAM.....	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	..16th Aug.
*L CARTHAGE ...	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	.....23rd "
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	.....30th "
*L MASSILIA.....	4903	1000	S. D. Shallard	.....6th Sept.
M ASSAM.....	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	....13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	L. Orman	.....23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2729	500	R. Haselwood	.....30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

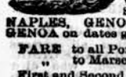
Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA ..	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	..19th August.
HYDASPES ..	2984	500	G. Scrivener	....2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipp at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	....1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	....20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	....10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000.....	12th August.
STURA	4,000.....	26th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

ETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
*KLEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lomessich..	4,600	650	7th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
IMPERATOR.	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	11th Aug.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 10, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

CLEAN, AND EASY TO MANIPULATE.

KEMP & Co. beg to call the attention of Amateurs and Experts in the Photographic Art, to their newly received supply of Cameras Lenses, &c., and solicit an inspection.

Complete sets from Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.

Full Catalogues Free on Application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAIN.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. " 5-0. 7 do. " 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA, 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 15th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 13, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Rs.	2-8,	3-8,	4-8,	5-4,	10-0	each.

The above prices include filling with Lime ready for use.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1	12
" Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. "	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. "	0	10
" Fine Pearl	2 lb. "	0	9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tins 1-4; 4lb. tins		2	4
Do. do. MUTTON	4lb tins	2	8
Do. do. CHICKEN	"	3	4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	"	1	8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	"	2	4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	"	3	8
CORN FLOUR	in Pkts. 8 as.: in 1 lb. tin	0	10
GROATS, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.,	per oz.	0	4
HARDY'S INFANT'S FOOD	per doz.	0	11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	" per doz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD { Savory and Moore's	per doz.	0	10
" " "		6	12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lb. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2	6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2	4
" RUSKS	per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lb. tin	0	8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0	7
" "	per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lb. tin	0	10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALIDS' PORT.

KINLOCH'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,

Per dozen
Quarts, Rs. 30. Pints, Rs. 16.

AFTER many years' experience this is prescribed by Medical Men as the best Invalids' Wine in the Market.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence, in Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee and Urdu on each phial.

Per Phial As. 12; per dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNSOLICITED SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

"The flea season has commenced in earnest, and I find your *Caucasian Insect Powder* the only thing that makes life worth living for man and beast. ——'s powder (a well-known English patent) cannot be mentioned in the same week with yours. As an experiment I caught half-a-dozen full-grown, well-fed fleas, and shut them up for a few hours in a tin of ——'s powder. They were stupefied, but by no means killed. *With yours it is a case of sudden death.*

(Signed) C. F. G. L.

Tins—12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARETS

ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	...	10	12	6 0
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	...	10	12	6 0

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	...	13	8	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	...	17	0	10 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	...	22	0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	... ...	27	0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	... ...	34	0	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DISPENSING

AT ARMY AND NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE STORES' RATES, under the direction of a WEST END CHEMIST.

WE draw your special attention to our Dispensing Department, under the personal supervision of a thoroughly qualified English Chemist of many years' experience in the best London and Provincial Houses, and guarantee Accuracy, Purity and Despatch in Medicine.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Can supply any Requisite and will be glad to give any Information wanted.

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ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.
IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,

MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

POMMERY AND GRENO.

WE keep in stock supplies of this best Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts.....Rs. 72
Per case of 2 doz. pints .....Rs. 75

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Will never again occur. No reasonable offer refused.

The LIQUIDATOR of

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., LD., IN LIQUIDATION,

IS READY TO DISPOSE OF

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK FOR CASH

AT UNHEARD OF REDUCED PRICES.

The public are invited to inspect the goods consisting of FANCY ARTICLES, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, ALBUMS, JEWELLERY, ENAMELLEDWARE STATIONERY by De La Rue, OILMANSTORES, &c., &c., &c.

BARTON & CO., LD., IN LIQUIDATION

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE

and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

NOTICE.

COL. HAWES' TEA AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON, MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for COLONEL HAWES' TEAS, and the SPRING CROP NEW SEASON TEAS can only be obtained from them.

(Sd.) KING, KING & CO.,
Agents for Col. A. D. HAWES, Comt., 4th Punjab Infantry.

MORTON MAJU & CO. consider it needless to say anything beyond recommending these celebrated and unrivalled Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves	Sectional Paper
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	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARSEILLE, ROOFING AND FLOORING TILES
Can now be had from the Undersigned.

WARDEN & Co.,
32, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 561lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.
WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadows-Street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 27th instant, inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, August 13, 1887.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

WANTED.

THE N.-W. RAILWAY require a good CARRIAGE PAINTER. Applicants to send copies of certificates, stating terms, to
C. SANDIFORD,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Lahore.

BYCULLA CLUB—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held, at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th August 1887, at 6 o'clock p.m.
H. P. YELD, Surgeon-Major,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 25th July 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA.

MRS. TAYLOR, Proprietress of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, has rented a large House at Bandra in which she purposes establishing a first class Hotel.
The Hotel is very commodious, pleasantly situated, and has recently, at considerable expense, been put into thorough repair, thus rendering it a most desirable and comfortable residence. Trains run to and from Bombay every twenty minutes, and carriages are always procurable at the Station, from which it is ten minutes' drive to the Hotel. Residents of this Hotel, may at any time have their meals at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Bombay. The Hotel will be opened on the 1st August 1887, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by exercising the same careful personal supervision, as at her Fort Hotel, to merit a large share of public support.

SEALED TENDERS for PAVING the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon with White and Coloured MARBLE SLABS will be received by the Vicar-General of the North in the abovenamed Church up to 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August 1887. The Tenders will be opened on the 21st inst. at noon. Each Tender must be accompanied by samples of Modles for pavements and other ornamental works.
The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish a deposit of Rs. (·00) five hundred, and to pay the full stamp duty on his contract.
For full particulars apply to the Vicar-General of the North at the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon.
By order of the Bishop of Damaun.
ESTANISLAU P. V. DE SOUZA,
Vicar-General of the North.
Bombay, 9th August, 1887.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.
Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay,
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE English-Built light DOG-CART, nearly new, the property of the late Mr. Calvocaressi.
One second-hand English-built BROUGHAM with patent brake, suitable for one or pair of horses.
One brau new English-built light canoe BAROUCHE.
One circular-fronted new office BROUGHAM.
And some best real MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—
(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.
Price for No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. " " 2 ..... " 27 " " "
Do. " " 3 ..... " 26 " " "
These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street. | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share is declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m., on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 13th day of August, 1887, on production of Share Certificates.
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th August, 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of the late SYED HOOSEIN bin SYED AHMED MADNI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.
SAYYAD SHAMSUDDIN bin SAYYAD IBRAHIM MADNI and SYED IBRAHIM bin SYED MOHOMED SYEED MADNI, the nephews of the said deceased .....Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. BANAJI,
The 13th day of August 1887.
Messrs. TYABJEE and DAYABHOY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom All particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar, particularly during the present damp season.

		1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS".	" 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS" ...	" 40	" 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT | PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies, Manufactures, Crystal Chadeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
SPECIAL PRICE to introduce it largely. Quarts, in cases of 4 dozens, Rs. 4-8. per dozen; pints, in cases of 8 dozens, Rs. 2-12 per dozen.
F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.
Rahtjen's Composition for Ship's Bottom.
Hartmann's Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boiler and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, &c.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.
WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!
THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.
ZEPHYR, OR TAFFETTA SHIRTS.
Soft and light, for Hot weather wear. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials,
Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.
LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.
OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.
CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirt, Rs. 8-8 each.
SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.
MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.
Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C. | Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Williams
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., Strand.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... 48,100,000
RESERVE FUND 4800 000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	Rs. 35 0	Rs 38 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 44 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 38 0	" 66 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldsack, extra	Rs. 0 0	" 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PASETMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 13 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 25 0	" 21 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPUILH, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	...
Very fine " "	" 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 35 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Ba. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 30 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	...
From MUNNER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	...
From A. DUPUILH, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. ROSMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roomer	" 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVARY.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer-Red Bars	" 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 37 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPUILH, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
" *	" 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 21 0	

	Per doz. Qts	Per doz. pts.
BEER.		
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...
Antoine Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's "	" 5 0	" ...
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	...
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	...
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	...
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	...
" Finest	" 18 0	...
Vin Mareuque a case of 24 Bottles	" 40 0	...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Gin—Boord and Son s Old Tom	" 15 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 12 to 2lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey n tins of 2 lbs.	" 1 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0 9
	do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin Rs.	Per Small Tin Rs.
Asparagus	" 3 0	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" ...
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	" ...	" 0 12
" II.	" ...	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ...	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" ...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" ...	" 0 8
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original Package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a remittance.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,608,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,084

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
Reduced Life Rates:—*Liberal terms.*
Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,900,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconveniences and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
PAREL AMUSEMENT COMMITTEE.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will be given by the above on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, in the Railway Institute, Parel. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.
Price of admission Rs. 2 to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies.
Tickets to be had at the door or of HONORARY SECRETARY.

ESTATE OF CHARLES GRIGG PERRINS deceased.

IN PURSUANCE of Section 42 Act 28 of 1866 Notice is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the Estate of CHARLES GRIGG PERRINS, Master Mariner, deceased, who died at sea on the 17th day of April 1887, should send in particulars of the same to the Undersigned at the Office of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., on or before the 30th day of September next, after which date no Claims will be admitted and the Assets of the said Estate will be distributed, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the Undersigned, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.—Dated at Bombay this 6th day of August 1887.
C. J. GROOM,
Administrator to the above Estate.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SCRAP TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of SCRAP TIMBER now stocked in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Workshops at Parel.
The Timber may be seen on application, and forms of Tender, upon which only offers will be received, may be obtained from the Undersigned.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, and this amount will in the event of the Tender being accepted be retained as security for the fulfilment of the contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th August, 1887.

FRERE-FLETCHER GIRLS' SCHOOL,
BOMBAY.
TRUSTEES.

The Archdeacon of Bombay.	The Accountant General.
The Senior Presidency Chaplain.	The Principal of the Elphinstone College.
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The scale of Tuition fees is as follows:—

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Standards I. and II.	" 3
Do. III. IV.	" 4
Do. V.	" 5
Do. VI.	" 6
Do. VII.	" 7
Do. VIII.	" 8
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DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
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WITH
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BY
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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Arabia (s), from Kurachi; and Colaba (s) Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 13th :—Bisagno (s), for China; and Chupra (s), Coast and Calcutta. Yesterday :—Imperator (s), for Hongkong.

FAIR.—The annual Bhimnath fair will be held this day at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

CHURCH NOTICE.—A Gospel Temperance meeting will be held in the Grant Road M. E. Church, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Zambesi, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd July 1887 was 150,410 maunds, and in money Rs. 33,219.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—Mr. Ardeshir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdin has made a donation of Rs. 500 to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, on condition that the amount be kept intact, and only the interest accruing from it be spent in connection with the hospital.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ghelabhoy Dowlutram, residing in Keeka Street, reported that his servant named Hargovind had stolen Rs. 200 in currency notes and cash on Friday, and absconded from Bombay. It is believed the man has made off to Ahmedabad. A telegram was sent to Surat for his arrest on the same day.

LOST.—Waman Seetaram, residing at Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police that on the 10th inst. he dropped somewhere about Withulwady three mortgage bonds, one for Rs. 600, another for Rs. 215, and the other for Rs. 99.—Amroodeen Mahomed Hoosein, residing at Bappoo Khote Street, reported that on the 9th inst. he dropped a gold ring, set with a diamond, valued Rs. 100, also a purse and some papers, somewhere between Pydownee and his residence.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge the following donations :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, Rs. 10; A Catholic (L.M.V.), Rs. 5; Lieut.-Col. G. Merewether, R.E., Rs. 5; Mr. N. M. Wadia, Rs. 10; Mr. Ardeshir Framjee, Rs. 5; Mr. Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Rs. 10; Mr. Ardeshir Dosabhai Moonshee, Rs. 5; Mr. Ardeshir Pestonjee, Rs. 5; Mr. K. R. Cama, Rs. 10; Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah Talyarkhan, Rs. 5; C. H. S., Rs. 5.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—A report was made on Friday evening to Superintendent Page, that some one entered the Municipal Office building of the Assessment Department, at Gowalia Tank Road, and tampered with the large iron safe in that building. It appears the keys of the office were hung on a nail in the verandah of the building to enable any clerk of that department to open the office, whenever he chose to do so. Nothing, however, has been stolen from the premises.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Inspector Saunders charged two bullock-drivers, Samro Appa and another, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with torturing their animals. It appeared the men worked several bullocks in drawing a municipal roller, and two of them were so emaciated and weak that they continually fell while dragging the roller. His Worship fined the men Rs. 2 each, and while doing so animadverted on the practice of contractors supplying such bullocks to the Municipality, without any consideration.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Kessowjee Premjee residing in Keeka Street, reported to the police that his house was broken into on Thursday last, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, four silver and one metal watch, silk wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 647, stolen therefrom during his absence from home.—Tajboy Hakimjee reported that his shop for the sale of boots and shoes, opposite the Crawford Market, was broken into, and Rs. 26 stolen from a sideboard drawer, which was found forced open, on Thursday last.

POCKET PICKING.—Inspector Saunders, on Saturday charged Mahommed Ally, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a watch and chain, the property of a caste-fellow. The accused it appeared mingled with a crowd of rain speculators at Mombadavie, and while the complainant was intently watching a cloud which he had bet would rain, he relieved him of his watch and guard, and sold it to a Borah named Essack Abba. The latter, while trying to dispose of the ornaments, was seen by the complainant and given in charge of a sepoy, to whom he admitted having bought it from the accused. Pleading guilty to the charge the prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, and the receiver was awarded six months for taking stolen property.

DEATH FROM CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, touching, the death of Soorujbai, a woman aged 35 years, an unfortunate. On Friday afternoon last, she was seen by a sweetmeat seller, who has his shop in the compound of the Mombadavie Tank, to go into the water. Immediately after she began to struggle. He raised an alarm and a man, named Rama Parshotum, went into the tank, seized her and brought her out. She was alive but could not speak. She was at once removed to the hospital, where she rallied a little for the first few hours, but relapsing into her former condition, died at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to congestion of the lungs and brain, and that such congestion could be caused by submersion in a tank. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

A SOCIAL EVIL.—*Apropos* of the letter signed "D. G." which we published on Saturday, the following letter from a missionary to the *Indian Purity Trumpet* is interesting :—"I was seeking for a suitable place to rent for a school and preaching place, and was about to take one which seemed very desirable, being in the very centre of the bazaar and fronting on the market. To my disappointment I learned that its rear opened on the part allotted to the prostitutes, and though this formed no objection to its use as a preaching place it rendered it improper for a school. I went to the very polite old Colonel who was there in charge of all such matters, and who seemed ready to help me; but he could not think of moving the prostitutes, even for the sake of a school, and in reply to my question whether it was necessary that they should occupy one of the most central places in the bazaar, he said it was, as they must be in a public, central, and accessible place, where they could be easily found by the soldiers!"

AN UNLIKELY STORY.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Dillon charged Visramaing Goolabaing, a Pardasee, and his son, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with having in their possession twenty-five one hundred rupee notes and Rs. 400 in cash. Superintendent Browin in stating the facts said that some weeks ago, the second accused aroused the suspicions of the police by being possessed of Rs. 400 in silver, and stating that it was his father's, who he said had robbed the workmen of the Westernt India Portugese Railway of their wages. Inquiries were made into the matter, but meanwhile both the accused decamped from Somercarry where they put up, and subsequent investigation found the men living in a dharamsala in Byculla. A search was made and the twenty-five notes were found secreted in their baggage. In explanation the first accused stated that the notes had been given to him by some people in Belgaum to double by some necromantic art which he gave out he knew. With the money he absconded from Belgaum and came on to Bombay. As the story told by the accused was very improbable, and further inquiries were deemed necessary, the Superintendent asked for a remand of the case for a week. The case was then adjourned.

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 12th August 1887 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Ghadechi	19 54	Chuda	17 11
Songad	16 39	Chital	18 6
Dhola	21 21	Jetpur	20 9

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 6th Aug. 1887	£ 6,318,000
Balance to be remitted from 7th Aug. 1887 to 31st March, 1888	£ 9,796,000

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 32, Farringdon road, London.

THE BOMBAY LADIES' GYMKHANA.

THE following is the report of the Committee for the half-year ended the 30th June, to be submitted to the general meeting to be held in the Badminton Pavilion on Saturday, the 20th inst. :—The total number of members of the Ladies' Gymkhana is 331, distributed as follows :—

Resident in Bombay	146
Resident elsewhere in India	44
Absent but likely to return, say	42
Absent and unlikely to return, say ...	99
Total ...	331

28 new members have been enrolled during the last half-year and five members have resigned. Two members have died.

On account of the departure from Bombay of some of the members, various changes have taken place in the Committee which was elected at the half-yearly general meeting held on the 19th February last, and the Committee at present in office consists of the following members :—President, H. E. Lady Reay, vice-President, Mrs. Orr, Working President, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, C.S., Members :—Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Basil Lang, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. F. Yorke Smith, Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Lowell. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran, Major-Genl. White, R.E., Sir Frank Souter, Kt. C.S.I., C.I.E., Mr. A. V. Frere, Mr. C. Agnew Turner, Mr. F. Ward, honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Sub-Committee for Lawn Tennis and Badminton. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. A. V. Frere, Mr. C. Agnew Turner, Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, (hon. secy.) Sub-Committee for Garden. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, (hon. secy.)

Rules.—Two alterations in the Rules have been made during the last half-year :—(1) In Rule VIII., the entrance donation has been raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and (2) XIV, was cancelled and the following Rule substituted in its place :—

"The general meeting of the Club shall be held on "some day in January or July of each year or some "other convenient date to be fixed by the Committee."

Dances.—Three subscription dances were held in the Badminton Pavilon during the half-year, on the 14th February and the 7th and 28th March respectively, and were a very great success.

Fete.—A Children's Fete was organised and took place on the 9th March, and the amusements provided were greatly appreciated by the little guests.

Testimonial.—In April a testimonial, in the shape of a gold watch and chain, value Rupees 245, was presented to Mr. Frank Jefferson, by the members of the Gymkhana as an expression of their recognition of the manifold advantages obtained by the Gymkhana through his exertions during his long tenure of the post of honorary secretary.

Handicap Tournaments.—The usual Lawn Tennis and Badminton Handicap Tournaments took place in February and March, and were largely competed in with the following results :—

	Winners.
Lawn Tennis.	
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles. (1st Tournament)	Miss Alice Barnett. Mr. R. H. Anderson
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles. (2nd Tournament)	Miss White. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson.
Ladies' Doubles (1st Tournament.)	Mrs. Benn. Miss Best.
" " (2nd Tournament.)	Miss White. Miss Best.
Badminton.	
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles. (1st Tournament)	Miss Geoffry. Mr. A. H. Follet.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles. (2nd Tournament)	Mrs. Best. Mr. A. H. Follet.

Lawn Tennis.—A third Lawn Tennis Court on the western portion of the Gymkhana grounds is in contemplation. It is proposed to raise the necessary funds by subscriptions from the Lawn Tennis playing members.

Garden.—The garden has been well looked after during the past half-year and is now in a most flourishing condition. The surplus cuttings and plants, of which there are now a large number, will be priced and be available for sale to members on and after Monday, the 22nd August next, on application to the head Mahlee.

A statement of assets and liabilities and balance sheet for the half-year are attached.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN DROWNED IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

AN inquest was held on Saturday by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Morgue, Commattieepoora, touching the death of William Bazain, aged about 34 years. Deceased was the cook of the British barque Sir Lancelot lying in the Prince's Dock. He joined that vessel in the Mauritius about a month ago. The ship was hauled into the Prince's Dock on the morning of Thursday last, and about 6-30 on that evening an ordinary seaman, named Henry Salaun, the deceased and some others of the ship went on shore to the "Sailors' Rest." Shortly afterwards the seamen left for the town, leaving deceased in the street. He said he was going on board his ship. At about 7-55 p.m., Robert Craggs, chief steward of the s.s. Mameluke, while in his pantry, heard a shout for help, when he and the messroom steward of the ship ran to the side of the wharf with a lantern, but could see nothing. It was raining heavily and was very dark. The body of the deceased floated on Saturday at 8 a.m. There were no external marks of violence on it.

Mr. Henry Ingram, Chief Inspector of Police at the Prince's Dock, said he received a report at 8-10 p.m. on Thursday, that in all probability a man had fallen into the dock and was drowned. He at once went there and had the dock dragged at the place where the man was supposed to have fallen, but no body was found. The following morning a jolly boat dragged round the jetty, but nothing was found. The body of the deceased was removed that (Saturday) morning to the morgue. Thursday night last was very dark at 8 o'clock and it was raining heavily at that time. The dock is not lighted except at the four corners of the wharves, at the fire engine stations, and at the steps leading down to the harbour at the south-east corner and at the south-west main gate. These lights are all kerosine, except one gas lamp at the south-west main gate. None of these lamps light the wharves. But when a ship is working at night the wharf opposite her is lighted with kerosine lamps, but this lighting is for the purpose of enabling the ship to go on with the work. About six years ago the dock was lighted with the electric light, but that light went out at uncertain times and was discontinued. The following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of William Bazain was caused by his having been drowned in the Prince's Dock during a dark and rainy night, while he was perfectly sober, and that he was drowned in consequence of the want of lighting in the dock."

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

ON Saturday evening last, an entertainment was given at the Seamen's Institute by the s.s. City of Canterbury's amateurs in aid of that Institute. This was one of a series of entertainments, and it was to the good offices of Captain Russell, the Superintendent of the Prince's Dock, and Trustee of the Institute, that the audience was mainly indebted for the opportunity afforded them of passing a pleasant hour, and at the same time of helping a useful object. Notwithstanding the uncertainty of the weather, the spacious Hall of the Institute was well filled

The following was the programme for the evening's entertainment :—

Part I.—J. Stewart, "Anchors' Weighed"; Wm. Docherty, "Bright Smile Haunts me Still"; A. Henderson, "Barney O'Rafferty"; F. Fox, "Respects to Mr. Guiness," and dance; P. Hamel, "German Band," and dance; A. Johnston, "Tar's Lass"; Wm. Lamb, "Smoking my Long Clay Pipe"; B. McDermot, "Pat's Rambles."

Part II.—P. Hamel, "Solid Man," and dance; A. Henderson "Shake Hands and be Friends"; Wm. Docherty, "Songs of Songs"; F. Foy, "Only a Half-a-Crown," and dance; A. Johnston, "The Guardship"; B. McDermot, Haggerty's Leathern Breeches"; J. Stewart, Photographic Sketch."

The stage management was under the presidency of the surgeon of the s.s. City of Canterbury. Mr. W. Hart played the piano accompaniment. Several of the songs were sung in character, and the audience paid each the compliment of a re-demand. The songs and dance by Messrs. Foy, Hamel, and Johnstone, were remarkably well rendered and created much amusement. After the interval, Captain Russell addressed the audience, as to the object of these entertainments, and earnestly solicited the help of the public towards the Institute building, which he said was still in debt to the extent of Rs. 11,000, besides its maintenance. The whole affair was managed by voluntary public contributions, and a small grant from Government. The sum of Rs. 46-8-0 was realised, and the entertainment was brought to a close by the whole company singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL :—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross' Medica Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggist and storekeepers. Sole Consignees—Ansar, Harford Co., 110 High Holborn, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bokhara, Captain C. R. Edwards, arrived in Bombay harbour at half-past ten o'clock last night with the Overland mails of the 7th ult. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDN.

Mr W Coke	H H Thakore Saheb of
Mr Self	Gondal
Mr C F Self	Mr S Fletcher
Mr E Pestonjee	Dr Kapadia

FROM VENICE.

H H the Maharajah Holkar of Indore	Capt and Mrs Franks and infant
2 Sirdars	Mr Paul Knight
Dr Caldecott	Sir Henry & Lady Morland

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Brittam	Mr King
Mr Haliday	Mr Witham
Mr L Beesie	Mr Learoyd
Mr. W T Knock	Col Leigh Hunt
Surg-Major Martin	Mr B Monikjee
Lt-Col and Mrs Bullock	Mr Buskin
Mr F J Wilson	Mr S W Dane
Major Creagh, N C	Mr and Mrs Dockerby
Surg-Major Gibson	Mr S Gallo
Mr T B Pallinger	Capt Brown
Mr J Twigg	

FROM ADEN.—Mr C J Sala.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News*, July 29.)

THE Jubilee Naval Review took place at Spithead on the 23rd inst., when, in the presence of innumerable spectators, the Queen's yacht steamed along the lines of the magnificent fleet representing all types of vessels in the British Navy.

Her Majesty expressed her great satisfaction and pride at witnessing the display.

A representative committee of officers and men of the Royal Navy waited upon the Queen at Osborne on the 22nd inst., and presented a congratulatory Jubilee address.

The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland have proclaimed the whole of the country under the Crimes Act.

In the House of Commons the principal business of the week has been the consideration of the Irish Land Bill in Committee.

An unusually violent scene, resulting in the suspension of Mr. T. Healy, occurred in the House last night.

Lord Salisbury addressed a large Unionist gathering at Norwich on the 27th inst., and alluded to several measures which had fallen through owing to obstruction.

Replying to a deputation on the 22nd inst., Lord Salisbury said the Government were conducting negotiations with a view to summoning a conference on the foreign bounties question.

Considerable bitterness of feeling is reported to still exist on the Franco-German frontier.

In consequence of Russian opposition the candidature of Prince Ferdinand for the Bulgarian throne is considered at an end.

The Principality, it is reported, will soon proclaim its independence under Prince Alexander.

Some additional information respecting Mr. H M. Stanley has been received tending still further to discredit the report of his death.

From Salt Lake City, the death of John Taylor, President of the Mormon Church, is announced.

The Wimbledon Rifle Meeting closed on the 23rd inst., when the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by the Duchess of Albany.

A conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations has this week held its sittings at the Guildhall.

The inquiry into the loss of the P. and O. steamer Tasmania was re-opened on the 26th inst.

OBITUARY.—LG. of Hospitals W. A. Green, Ben Ret.; I.G. of Hospitals F. Cooper, Mad. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. J. W. Playfair, R. (Bom.) Eug. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. C. S. Akers, late R. E.; Lieut.-Col. J. O. Lewis; Sir S. Walcott; Rear-Admiral C. R. F. Boxer; Capt. O. G. Perrott; Mr. Verdin, M.P.; Rev. Professor Wallace; Mr. J. Fleming, Q.C.; Mr. H. Mayhew Mr. S. Bewley.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company was held at the registered office, No. 5, Green Street, on Saturday afternoon. Owing to the absence of Mr. R. M. Sayani, the chairman of the company, Mr. Jeewundas Mooljee presided.

The following report of the directors was submitted :—

Your directors have now the pleasure of laying before you this their fourth report. From the audited accounts, herewith circulated, it will be seen that the net profits of the year amount to Rs. 40,223-8-7, which your directors consider satisfactory, having regard to the fact that the prices for lower counts of yarn have been depressing. Your directors have thought it advisable, in the interests of the company, to add to the present machinery. This has been ordered out, greater portion of which has arrived, and the remaining is expected to be shortly delivered. After all this new machinery is in full work, your directors expect that the general working expenses of the company will be reduced, and spinning yarn of higher counts, and better quality, when advisable, will be facilitated. Your directors have paid an interim divident of Rs, 20 per share, absorbing Rs. 12,000, and propose to appropriate the balance of profit, namely Rs. 30,211-1-5, as under :—Rs. 5,498-6-0 to write off to preliminary expenses account; Rs. 6,000-0-0 to carry to depreciation fund accounts; Rs. 4,000-0-0 to carry to reserve fund account; Rs. 12,000-0-0 in paying dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share exclusive of income tax; Rs. 2,712-11-5 to carry forward to next year's account. The property of the company, buildings, machinery, plant, stores, &c., all included, is insured for Rs. 5,60,000.

The report and accounts having been adopted, Mr. R. M. Sayani, the retiring director, was re-elected, and Mr. Isaac Alcock appointed an additional director. The appointment of Mr. P. S. Kharegat as auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum was confirmed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

ON Saturday, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

The examination of Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat, public accountant and auditor, who had examined the books of the firm of Hubibbhoy Ebrahim and Company, at the instance of the plaintiff, was continued to show that the defendant's father, Hubibbhoy, was in a large way of business. An account was produced to show that in one year his purchases amounted to about Rs. 30,000, and the sales to about Rs. 20,000. Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Starling at great length as to different items in the account.

His Lordship handed to the counsel in the case a petition in Gujeratee from certain Soonee Khojas, which was received through the post that morning, whilst his Lordship presided on the bench, praying that his Lordship would decide this case according to the Mahomedan law, and not commit the mistake which other judges had committed of deciding such cases according to the Hindu law, or according to alleged Khoja customs. The petitioners asked that they should be made parties to the suit, and that as they were too poor to pay the fees, they should be paid for them by the Court.

Mr. Jardine said he should take no notice of the communication.

Mr. Starling said he should not attach the slightest importance to it. It was probably written by some fanatic Mahomedans, as had been done during the hearing of the Cutchee Mehmon case.

His Lordship said the writers of the petition had rendered themselves liable to punishment for contempt of Court; and if his Lordship was sure that the signatures to the petition were genuine, he would have called upon them to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for contempt of Court.

The matter was then allowed to drop.

Mr. Pestonjee was further examined as to detailed particulars in the accounts; and the Court adjourned until this morning.

REPEATED reports from Jelallabad are to the effect that the Shinwarries wish to give in; but there are no signs of their doing so as yet. In spite of Gholam Haidar Khan's Orakzai victories, which his opponents stoutly deny, the Ghilzai revolt remains unsuppressed, and seems to increase daily. Taj Muhammad Khan, son of Arsla Khan, is said to have joined Abdul Kerim from Persia, but this is not substantiated. Fresh disturbances among the troops at Herat have been checked by Sipah Salar Feramorz Khan.

THE NATIVE PAPERS.

NATIVE VOLUNTEERS.

ON a reconsideration of the prayer of the natives of the Madras presidency to allow them to enrol themselves as volunteers, Lord Connemara is reported to have been pleased to grant it. Under this concession natives are not to form separate but enter European volunteer corps; those who wish are required to have a knowledge of the English language, and to adopt uniforms of corps they may enter. But such enrolment is made subject to the will and pleasure of the European corps in which the applicant may wish for admission and the corps may allow it. The Madrasis may thank his Lordship for what at best may be called an impracticable concession; but what his Lordship seems to have granted has a destructive effect. For what else can this subjection of the privilege to the discretion of the European corps mean? Herein lies the whole destructive force of the grant; and anti-native proclivities will be never so busy as now to shut out every prayerful nigger from a corps unless a here and there right-minded Englishman may happen to favour his admission. And supposing a native does get entrance after all, there is the Defence Association of Calcutta to leave no stone unturned to suppress every large-hearted Englishman who may have the audacity to plead in favour of a native. For our own part we look upon it as a mere nullity manufactured by some clever Madras official to pacify the native community but keep up the prestige of the Government. Until the question is once again reopened, Lord Connemara's declarations in Madras must keep the gate to the volunteer service as strongly barred as possible; however we need feel no discouragement. Legitimate agitation and demonstration will do what the official hierarchy is strenuously striving to keep away from us.—*Native Opinion.*

NATIVE MEDICINE.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna's letter to a local daily is not without its use. He has in one or two cases imagined a danger to the class of vaids and hakims where none existed. What he has so forcibly urged, however, in favour of some empiric remedies they possess is undoubtedly true. It is certain that among them by far the majority are mountebanks, and live on the credulity of the people around. It is nevertheless true that in this class are to be found individuals who are acquainted with drugs that will cure certain diseases not amenable to English treatment. We are of opinion, and there are reasons in support of such an opinion, that these specific remedies are used by them without any scientific knowledge of the disease or the operation of the drug they use. In the hands of English doctors these medicines, if secured, would be doubly useful. And it is the business of every Licentiate to exert himself in such a way as to get hold of as many of these remedies as possible. The present attitude of supreme contempt towards the vaids is blameworthy, inasmuch as it prevents our young doctors, trained in the Western methods, from gaining access to this class, and from learning from them, in consequence, anything that they can turn to account in their profession. With regard to hydrophobia, snakebite and cholera, the vaids, we believe, have no reliable remedies. In this matter, especially in the case of snakebite, they take to themselves credit for every case that does not prove fatal under their treatment. Dr. Bhalchandra is also at fault when he gives us to understand that some light may be thrown on the nature of these diseases by the vaids. We can gain some good remedies from them, which they now use empirically. This is all. As regards the nature of a disease, and how it runs its course, European medical science has probably very little to learn from them. Dr. Bhalchandra also forgets that if Western medical science is not yet arrived at anything like perfection, it is not a proof that the science of the vaids is superior to it. He should know that it is only very recently that the correct mode of investigation in this science has been pursued. In a short time much has been done. And if Europeans aim at more, and frankly express their dissatisfaction at what is already done, it is only a sign that their horizon is widened by their knowledge.—*Indian Spectator.*

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The *Bombay Samachar* commends the way in which the committee of the Bombay Corporation has been doing its work in connection with the new Municipal Bill. The writer is glad to find that the action taken by the committee with regard to some of the objectionable sections in the Bill coincides with the views previously expressed in the paper, and congratulates that body on their having as their chairman a man of courage and independence like Captain Selby. The writer, however, despairs of any good arising out of all these deliberation of the Municipality; as he concludes from the recent discussions in the Legislative Council that the tendency of the Governor and some of the official members is not in agreement with the public feeling in the matter. He nevertheless exhorts the committee to go on as it has begun, so that the public may have the satisfaction of knowing that their representatives have, at least, exerted themselves for their rights.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says :—We beg to raise our protest against the monstrous price, Rs. 100 per square yards, at which the Town Council has agreed to purchase 160 square yards of land belonging to Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas at Pinjrapole. Before sanctioning such an extraordinary expenditure, the members of the Council ought to have visited the place to ascertain if the purchase of all this plot of land was absolutely necessary for the purposes of road improvement. Although Dr. Cowasji may have made use of unparliamentary language, we are sure that public feeling will be at one with him in regarding the expenditure as a simple waste of municipal money. We regret that the Corporation has unfortunately no power to prevent such questionable munificence on the part of the Town Council; but we hope some Corporator may be able to find some way of bringing the matter before the Corporation by originating a discussion on the principles involved in such transactions.

The *Rast Goftar* agrees with Dr. Cowasji in regarding this as a "shameful and scandalous waste of public money." It denies altogether the necessity of buying the land, and denounces the action of the Town Council in strong terms of disapproval. The writer says :—"Whatever profit arises out of this transaction, it belongs to Mr. Mulji alone. The public have nothing to gain from this questionable bargain. It looks as if the arrangement has been made with the view of favouring an influential member of the Corporation at the expense of the Municipality, although we do not say that such was the real motive of those who sanctioned it. The transaction ought to be cancelled. Even the Town Council has agreed to it by a majority of one vote only."

THE MAGISTERIAL BENCH.

The *Kosid-i-Mumbai*, a Mahomedan newspaper, recommends that a pure native should be appointed to succeed Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, and asks the Government to give the appointment to a Mahomedan.

THE CAMBAY CASE.

The *Satyavacta* has, like all other vernacular newspapers, a leading article on the Secretary of State's decision in the Cambay Case. "We do not doubt," the paper says, "that the Secretary of State must have arrived at an honest conclusion in the matter. But we cannot understand why Mr. Wilson should have tendered his resignation; nor can we be sure that the general public will receive this final decision with the satisfaction which was accorded to that of the Government of Bombay."

THE LATE SIR M. MELVILL.

It is said that a movement is on foot to raise a fund for the purpose of perpetuating the memory to Sir Maxwell Melvill, and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* takes this opportunity once more to recount the merits of the deceased, and his claims upon the affection and gratitude of the native community. "As a judge," the paper says, "Sir M. Melvill was as good as Sir Erskine Terry and Sir Joseph Arnold; and as a Councillor, he has won our hearts in the same way as Sir Barrow Ellis and Mr. Gibbs had done. He has a greater claim on our regard and esteem than Mr. Peile, Mr. Tucker, or Mr. Ashburner, and in regard to popularity he stands on the same level with Sir William Wedderburn."

The *Rast Goftar* calls upon the public to start a fund in honour of the deceased, and urges the claims of Mr. Justice West to a seat in the Legislative Council. The writer says it would be difficult to find a man better fitted for the post by his learning, experience, impartiality and courtesy than Mr. Justice West, and his elevation would be simply doing an act of justice, not to Mr. West alone, but to the entire public.

THE PARSEE TIGER SLAYER.

The *Rast Goftar* publishes an account of a meeting recently held in Bansda, for the purpose of raising a fund in honour of Mr. Kotwal, the tiger slayer. The Raja of Bansda, in whose territory Mr. Kotwal was employed as a forest inspector, eulogized the merits of the deceased, and headed the subscription list with a donation of Rs. 200.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

The Presidency Association of Bombay has resolved to approach the Government of Bombay with a request to furnish that body with the views of Government in regard to the Deccan College. This resolution was passed in conformity with the recommendation of the Government of India that the Association should apply to the local Government for being supplied with facts and figures. The reply of the Government of Bombay will be waited for with interest, as it may be expected that the Government will therein make an attempt to explain their educational policy. We do not believe the Government have any further disclosures to make than what Lord Reay did at the informal conference held at Government House, Bombay, some time back.—*Mahratta.*

THE LATE COLONEL BECHER.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, in noticing death of Colonel Becher, which occured at Dhera Dun on the 5th instant, says :—Colonel Sullivan Edward Becher, Commandent of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment, Prince of Wales's Own Goorkahs, was a son of Mr. Sullivan Becher Bengal Civil Service, well known as the Judge of Saharanpore. Colonel Becher, entered the Indian Army in July 1860; so at the time of his death was a little over 27 years service. After doing duty with an English Regiment, Lieutenant Becher was posted, in October, 1863 to the 2nd Goorkas, then under the command of that splendid officer the late Sir Herbert Macpherson. With this Regiment he has remained ever since, a period of nearly 24 years. Becher had scarcely joined his new Regimen when, in 1864, it was order on active service to the North-West Frontier to punish the Momands for repeated incursions into British territory. He took part in all the affairs marches in that campaign, including the engagement with that tribe near Shubkuddur; for these services received a medal and clasp. In 1868 Becher was again on the Noth-West Frontier with the 2nd Goorkhas taking part against the Hazaras, inclusive of the Skirmishes and the hand fighting at the Black Mountain. In 1871-72 he accompanied the Goorkhas to the Looshai country, for which service he received a clasp. Captain Becher accompained his Regiment with the Indian Expedition despatched to Malta and Cyprus as a menace to Russia, and to make her keep her hands off Constantinople.

Scarcely had the Goorkhas returned to India and reached their head-quarters at Deyrah when they were ordered to the front to take part in the Afghan Campaigns of 1878-79 and 80. In these campaigns Major Becher was present in both the first and second Expeditions, to the Bazar Valley. He accompained Sir Charles Gough's column to Sherpore on the 24th December 1879. He was present on the march from Kabul to Kandahar including the relief of the British position and the subsequent defeat of Ayoub Khan at the battle of Khandahar; for these services he received the Afghan medal and two clasps, the bronze star for the march to Kandahar and a brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Becher has been three times thanked for services in General Orders viz., 610 of 1879, 582 of 1880, and 777 of 1881. On raising of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Goorkhas, from his long experience with those admirable soldiers, he was given the command. This was in the commencement of 1886 and, although he had considerable difficulties to contend with he has brought within one year the 800 recruits sent to him into a most admirable state of discipline. Cholera has been of a very bad type in the new cantonments: over 50 men have died, not counting women and children. Colonel Becher has been most attentive, visiting his sick men and trying to cheer them up, but the constant tension and anxiety at last began to tell upon his health. Over a fortnight ago his brother officers begged him to take leave to Mussoorie to recruit his health and spirits, but he refused to leave his post whilst cholera still hung about his lines, but at last he could support the tension no longer and applied for and obtained two months' leave. He came up to the Charleville Hotel, but on Thursday he showed decided signs of being infected with the cholera poison; on Friday afternoon he gradually sank with exhaustion and died.

The interment of his remains was notified for ten o'clock on the morning, of the 6th. The soldiers of the Depot with the Band of the Lincolnshire Regiment and the Mussoorie Volunteers waited for the cortege at the Library, and fell in and escorted it accompanied by a very large number of the residents of Mussoorie and natives. The party marched through the gorge leading to the Cemetry along the Camel's Back road; the officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 2nd Goorkhas as pall bearers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, commanding the 1st Goorkhas, as chief mourner (Becher and Hill had been brother officers and comrades for over 17 years.) After these, came the firing party composed of the European Infantry at the Convalescent Depot followed by the Mussoorie Volunteers, Cavalry and Artillery from the Depot; then came various officers, Volunteer and Regulars, followed by Major-General Sir G. Greaves and his Staff; behind them were the gentlemen residents of Mussoorie and lastly a large crowd of natives. The music of the Dead March sometimes loud sometimes almost indistinct as the procession wound in and out of the turns of the tortuous hill road, was very impressive and mournful. On arriving at the cemetry the coffin was taken down to the lower terrace where a grave had been prepared; the officers of the Goorkhas and the General and Staff surrounding it to throw on it the earth. The officers of the Goorkhas, Natives and English, lowered their brother officer's remains into their last resting place The firing party was drawn up on the higher terrace just above the grave to fire their customary three volleys. Between each volley the Band played one bar of the Dead March which had a most sad and solemn effect. The Army has lost an Officer who, if fate had spared him and the country had had need of his services, would have indubitably left his mark. Becher was much liked by all his brother officers and by the Native Officers and men of both Battalions, and his sudden and untimately death cannot fail to be much felt by them.

THE KEITH-FALCONER MISSION IN SOUTH ARABIA.

THE *Bombay Guardian* publishes a circular letter, bearing the signature of the Rev. Dr. T. M. Lindsay and Dr. George Smith in relation to the Keith-Falconer Mission to the Mahomedans of South Arabia. The *Guardian* remarks that Bombay seems geographically called to take a special interest in the Arabian coast, whose people are now, largly represented in Bombay. The following is the letter :—

In February 1885 the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Keith-Falconer proj

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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RESIDENTS at POONA can now avail themselves of our Poona Branch in East Street, next door to Singer and Co. Most Goods almost at Bombay Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay

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25 cases orange bitters by Board and Sea.
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IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the propor position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

ALTHOUGH money in London shows a hardening tendency again, the rate of discount in the open market on 3 months' Bills having advanced ½ to 2½ and on 6 months' ½ to 2¾ per cent., the Stock Exchange apparently remains uninfluenced, Consols being still quoted at 101⅛, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 101¼ and French Rentes in Paris at 107. For Indian Exchange Bank shares previous quotations are repeated, except in the case of Hongkong and Shanghai, which come £1 lower at £47. Bar Silver in London Reuter still quotes at 44⅝d., but private messages we hear report an advance to 44 1-16d. per oz.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee is firm, and for Mysore 1s. per cwt. dearer at 97s. Seeds are unaltered in every item Wheat in Liverpool is quoted 3d. per cental lower for Soft White, but London arrival quotations remain nominally unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet with sales estimated at 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Mid-Uplands were quoted 1-16d. dearer on the spot, but all other spot prices were unaltered, as also were arrivals. New York quotations were unchanged both for ready Cotton and futures. To-day's reports make Liverpool dull, the sales only totalling 5,000 bales including 600 Surats, and in spot prices Mid-Uplands have lost the previous day's rise of 1-16d., while Fine Broach and Fine Bengal are both 1-16d. lower. Americans to arrive are reduced 1-32d. in August-September and 1-64d. in all later deliveries. The New York quotation for ready Mid-Uplands remains the same 9¾ cents., but December Futures have receded 3 points to 9·11 cents per lb.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the weekly Liverpool statistics, which do not however in this instance exhibit any telling movements. The trade have only taken 52,000 bales during the week, and the ready stock is but 7,000 bales less than on the previous Friday, being 74,000 bales over the same day last year. The total visible supply shows a diminution of 80,000 bales, and is 79,000 bales more than a year ago. The American receipts will shortly begin to attract attention again, as they are now almost entirely made up of new Cotton. During the past week, it will be observed, the total is the same as the corresponding week last year, nothing much to go upon, perhaps, but still an indication that as regards forwardness there is no great difference as compared with last season :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	7,000	7,000	3,000
,, exports to U. K.	11,000	10,000	12,000
,, ,, Continent	1,000	3,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,214,000	5,370,000	4,714,000
,, exports to U. K. ,, ,,	2,636,000	2,514,000	2,370,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ,,	1,766,000	1,738,000	1,451,000
,, Stock in the Ports	133,000	205,000	169,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 12th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	1,370,000	1,291,010	1,348,020
,, ,, Surats	489,000	337,640	247,190

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	631,000	556,710	681,220
,, London	33,000	25,000	20,000
American Afloat	30,000	33,000	9,000
East Indian ,,	38,000	60,000	27,000
	732,000	674,710	737,220
Price of Mid-Uplands	5½d.	5 3-16d.	5 9-16d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	3 15-16d.	3½d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	1 9-16d.	1 5-16d.	¾d.

The Cotton Market here to-day has been almost a blank as regards business. Neither for export nor local consumption have we heard of a single transaction and prices are quite nominal.

In Wheat the dulness is increased by the depressed accounts from Home, and we hear of some sales of Pessy at Rs. 4-1-9 per cwt. for 85 per cent. Soft White. Natives are the only buyers, and that on speculation, European firms being consistent and continuous sellers.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	845 bales.
Wheat	6,957 cwts.
Linseed	1,288 ,,
Rapeseed	1,518 ,,
Gingelly	1,884 ,,
Groundnuts	635 ,,

In Freights there is very little doing. The Rubattino line have engaged cargo for Tore del Annunziata at £1-2-6 per ton, old scale, payable here at 2s. exchange. We call 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. still the current rates for Continental ports.

EXCHANGE.—With Silver reported dearer, and the Calcutta market strong at 1s. 5⅞d. per 6 months Credits, the tendency here to-day has been upwards, and an advance of 1-32d. has been established both in Bank and Private Paper. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 1-5d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d. ,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·81½ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, but closes slightly better than it opened at Rs. 97 13-16 for Fours and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are firm all round. Bank of Bombay are up to Rs. 760 buyers. Spinning Mills show increased strength owing to the decline in Cotton, and the leading concerns are Rs. 5 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	760
Bank of Bengal	142,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£	6 do.	105
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	17½ do.	452
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	60,000	$125		5 pct.	122
National Bank of India	37,330	250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	900xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,800

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 2 p.ct	130 / 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	nil.	80
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-8p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	113
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,325
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	705
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	101
Cash Bazaar	750	100	100	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	76
Jeyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	1		Re. 11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		12
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250		190
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct.	93
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	8 / 104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs.	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 1	317½
Philips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	92
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		6
Treasher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Flour Mills	2,000	125	125	nil.	55
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	175

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BALDWIN—August 6, at Moghal Sarai, the wife of W H Baldwin, Carriage Department, E I R, of a son.
BROWN—August 7, at "The Green," Darjiling, the wife of Ed. Brown, "Sungma" Tea Estate, Nagri Spur, of a daughter.
GREENWAY—August 6, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of Surgeon J H Greenway, Medical Staff, of a daughter.
INGRAM—July 18, at 24, Lewes Crescent, Brighton, the wife of T Lewis Ingram, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
MCKAY—August 8, at 5 Scoti, Chapparah, C P, the wife of Surgeon-Major H K McKay, of a son.
PRATT—August 7, at Mhow, C I, the wife of C M Pratt, Assistant Engineer, State Railways, of a daughter.
RUP LAL DAS—August 6, at Dalbazar, Dacca, the wife of Babu Radha Ballay Das, eldest son of Babu Rup Lal Das, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURKE—AUGIER—August 5, at the Catholic Cathedral, Calcutta, Edward Henry Burke, of the Public Works Dept, to Bridget Jane, daughter of Mr J Augier.
WINCKLER—ABRAHAM—August 10, at Bellary, Arthur Winckler, to Caroline Grace, daughter of Mr M Abraham.

DEATHS.

ALPHONSO—August 1, at Cocoanada, Reginald Carroll, infant son of J A Alphonso, Government Telegraph Dept, aged 3 months and 30 days.
CLAYTON—August 10, at 7-2, London Street, Calcutta, Robert Ongier Clayton, P W D, of Dysentery, aged 29 years.
HILL—August 8, at Moradabad, of typhoid fever, Winifred Hill, the eldest and dearly loved daughter of Roland Hill, Police Department, aged 13 years and 11 months.
KELLY—August 5, at Quetta after a long and lingering illness, Kathleen Agnes Alice, the dearly loved child of Mr and Mrs W Kelly, aged 2 years 8 months and 26 days.
MAYNARD—August 2, at Jubbulpore, of typhoid fever, Walter Edwin, the eldest son of the late Rev Walter Maynard, of Orford, Suffolk.
USMAR—August 1, at Ranikhet, Eliza Jane, the dearly beloved wife of District Sergeant-Major Usmar, Royal Artillery, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1887.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, who left Bombay for England by the last mail, will return to hand over the office which he has filled for four years to his successor, and will then immediately enter upon his new duties as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. The period during which he has administered the finances of India has exceeded in duration that of any previous incumbent, except Sir Richard Temple. Those four years have not been without their anxieties; the strained relations with Russia and the necessity of guarding against new dangers on the frontier, the war in Burma and the cost of pacifying that immense addition to the territory of the Empire, the continued fall in exchange, have made the task of providing for all demands without adding unduly to the pressure on the tax-payers one of considerable difficulty. In one respect Sir Auckland Colvin's term of office was favoured by circumstances; there was no famine. A succession of good seasons enabled the famine insurance fund to be turned to account to provide for railway extension, which is a guarantee against the worst effects of drought and failure of crops, and so much has been achieved in this direction that the public beheld without alarm the ultimate allocation of that fund to general purposes, which could not have been otherwise provided for without either an addition to the debt, or an augmentation of the income-tax. The general result is that Sir Auckland Colvin will resign the control of the Imperial finances to his successor in a condition to justify the declaration of Major Baring in 1883, that although four dangers beset the finances—war, a falling off in the opium revenue, loss by exchange and famine, yet the financial condition of India is sound. Major Baring's last minute contained a defence of the final abandonment of the cotton duties, in which it was maintained that though not protective in so far as the Bombay mills were concerned, yet they served to protect one class of Manchester goods against another, and were therefore economically unsound. This plea for the abandonment of a source of revenue which the Government was not in a position to afford, appeared side by side with an expression of regret that the export duty on rice could not be abolished. In the economical point of view, duties on exports are far more objectionable than duties on imports. To show that there was no illusion in the mind of the Government of that day, as to the certainty of its being found necessary to replace the amount lost by the abolition of the cotton duties, Major Baring stated that "by the reduction of the salt duty, the financial position has been much strengthened [by the enhanced consumption of salt] and a fiscal reserve constituted which, should the occasion unfortunately arise, can be used in case of necessity." It was foreseen that the Government could not do without the money hitherto obtained from the Custom House, but the cotton duties were nevertheless dispensed with, the intention being to resort, in case of necessity, to an enhancement of the much more objectionable salt duty. Sir Evelyn Baring cannot be held responsible for the course then taken, which was imposed upon him by orders from England, based on the desires and interests of Manchester, and not upon any consideration for the needs of the Government in India. As we shall see, the lost revenue was made good during Sir Auckland Colvin's term of office, not by an augmentation of the salt duty, but by the re-imposition of the Income Tax, which had been abandoned previously as a form of impost yielding but an inadequate return to the Government for the trouble and odium of collecting it.

Sir Auckland's first financial statement was that for the year 1884-85, and took the form of a minute. This form has its convenience, and it had been used by his predecessor. But it is open to the objection that whereas a Budget Statement made *viva voce* to the Council can be subjected to at least the form of discussion, which may elicit explanation and throw useful light on many matters, a minute printed in the *Gazette* escapes any criticism except that of the newspapers. The Finance Minister himself suffers by the want of an opportunity of defending his proposals, and still by the absence of such support as could be given him by those heads of departments who may be much more responsible than he is himself for certain features in the Budget. For instance, when the military Member of Council and the Commander-in-Chief have combined their forces to exact from the Treasury a large augmentation of the sum allowed to military purposes, it would be only fair that they should make clear to the public why the increase of expenditure is necessary. In the Executive Council the Finance Minister is single-handed, the heads of the other departments having a common interest in getting what they can from the Treasury. The Finance Minister can look nowhere for support except to the Viceroy, and in the last resort, to the Secretary of State. A Chancellor of the Exchequer in England can appeal to the House of Commons, or to the public at large, and, describing frankly "the sort of customers he has to deal with," ask for support against the rapacity of the spending departments. In India no such resource is available to a Finance Minister. We quite concur with the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in asking for such an enlargement of the Legislative Council as will permit of the full discussion of the financial proposals of Government, so that all the facts justifying an outlay of money may be ascertained before the demands of the Departments are acceded to. In so far as the printing of a financial statement tends to diminish the opportunities for discussion, it is open to serious objection. Sir Auckland Colvin's first statement was in so far satisfactory that the previous year would have shown a surplus of £1,617,400, instead of the actual surplus of £271,400, had it not been that the War Office at home had required payment of one million sterling on account of arrears, omitted in former years of non-effective charges connected with her Majesty's forces in India. For the ensuing year, he calculated upon a surplus of £319,300, the revenue being set down at £70,560,400 and the expenditure at £70,241,100. The statement gave prominence to the necessity of developing railways in India, and Sir Auckland showed that the net gain on railways during the previous five years had amounted to £3,270,843. He promised that the Government of India would carry out a vigorous policy in regard to public works, but complained that the mercantile public, while pressing on the Government this policy, and professing confidence in prospective profits, did not take a due share of the work on their own shoulders.

The next year's Budget, 1885-86, showed a surplus of rather more than half a million. Nevertheless there was a significant intimation that the time would come when the loss of the import duties would have to be made good by a new tax. It was necessary, Sir A. Colvin said, to consider whether affairs were not passing into a new phase, and whether the financial status, established when the import duties were abolished, and the Salt tax was lowered, would prove sufficient, not only to meet the difficulties connected with the state of the currency, but with the measures necessary for the development and protection of the country. This was rightly understood at the time by ourselves and by others as indicating an intention to permanently increase the army of India, having reference to the approach of Russia to the Afghan frontier. We pointed out also that it fore-shadowed a costly system of strategic railways for the defence of the North-Western frontier, and we said that the meaning to be attached to the guarded words of Sir Auckland Colvin's statement would be well understood in India and in Russia. We added that Russia would not interpret amiss those words if they were understood as implying that the Indian Government was fully prepared to adapt its financial measures to political and military necessities. We further observed that the appearance of these passages in the Indian Budget in the first year of Lord Dufferin's administration gave to them a special and very remarkable character. Apart from this significant intimation which indicated the approach of political complication which would colour succeeding Budgets, there was nothing in the Budget of that year to cause any particular perturbation amongst the taxpayers. The Financial Statement for 1886-87 had for its chief feature the re-imposition of the Income Tax. On the 24th March 1886, Sir Auckland had to announce that the Government have been compelled "to make this year a large addition to our military estimates, and to increase the provision of interest on loan capital to be expended on Frontier railways and works. We have before us the prospect of further expenditure in connection with these works." The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways having approved an expenditure of £28,262,000 in five years, twelve millions of that amount would be devoted to the construction of strategic railways, and coast and land defences, an expenditure which would remain for ever unfruitful from the point of view of finance. The Local Governments were requested to refrain from embarking in fresh expenditure, so that their balances might be requisitioned for the necessities of the Government of India. The military preparations cost the country close upon three millions sterling. With such a case for it, no one could object to the imposition of an Income-tax to produce £800,000 a year. The Budget for the present year is too recent to require more than a passing reference. It has brought no new augmentation of taxes. So far there is a prospect that the same may be said of the financial statement which will be presented to the public next year by Sir Auckland Colvin's successor. By dint of economy, of which the Provincial Governments have been the chief, and by no means the willing victims; by the increment of railway revenue consequent upon the vigorous policy acted upon throughout in regard to railway development, the military outlay which has so largely increased, and the loss by exchange have been encountered without any augmentation of the public debt, or by incurring a deficit either actual or prospective. The annexation of Burma has been paid for out of revenue, and the cost of the occupation is still so met, and will continue to be so, until at some remote period Burmese revenues will meet the Burmese expenditure. When the great undertakings which are now being constructed at such a vast outlay of capital, are completed, the revenue accruing to Government from railways, already considerable, will be largely augmented. The loss by exchange is, by a merciful compensation, largely tempered to Government by the enhanced receip

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN PRINCES AND THE JUBILEE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Last night, in the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said he had no reason to think that any disaffection towards the British rule in India was to be apprehended in consequence of the manner in which the Indian Chiefs had been received in England during their recent visit in connection with her Majesty's Jubilee.

In fact all of the illustrious visitors had signified to Lord Cross how much gratified they were with the reception accorded them.

THE IRISH LAND BILL AND THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

An animated debate took place last night, in the House of Commons on the Lord's Amendment to the Irish Land Bill, notably that portion dealing with the regulation of Judicial rents by the fall in prices.

Mr. Parnell declared that the amendment would do away with half the benefits proposed by the Bill.

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain also spoke in opposition to the Amendment.

The debate was adjourned till Thursday.

MANIFESTO BY PRINCE FERDINAND.

RUSTCHUK, Aug. 12.

Prince Ferdinand has issued a Manifesto addressed to the people of Bulgaria, wherein he declares he will devote his whole life and happiness to the welfare of the country, and he trusts to the nation to support him in his undertaking.

RECEPTION OF PRINCE FERDINAND IN BULGARIA.

TIRNOVA, Aug. 13.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg has arrived here, and has been greeted everywhere with enthusiasm,

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.

The *El Tarik* states that in consequence of what is occurring in Bulgaria, Russia has sent an important communication to the Porte and to the Powers, tending to nullify recent and impending events. The writer of the article then goes on to say that it is impossible to raise an objection to the Russian demands in view of the article of the Treaty of Berlin, which lays down that the election of any Prince as Ruler of Bulgaria would be held to be invalid, unless such election had the assent of the Powers and the Porte, and should present events do aught to prejudice the maintenance of peace, those who brought about this state of affairs are alone responsible.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

St. PETERSBURG, Aug 13.

The semi-offical *Journal de St. Petersburg* expresses great satisfaction at the friendly and peaceful expressions which fell from Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Mansion House on Wednesday, and trusts that events will fully justify his Lordship's remarks.

THE DISTRESS AMONG THE SHANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 12.

Inquiry has shown that the reports about the starving Shans in the Eastern Division are much exaggerated.

Engineers employed on the railway which runs through the Eastern Division have difficulty in procuring sufficient labour, and could employ at least double the number of coolies at present working.

A few Shans in distress have passed through on their way to Myingyan, but work is open to all.

Some Shan beggars in Meiktela, who were offered easy work, refused it, because it was beneath them, and they preferred to beg.

Supplies of rice have been imported for issue to the railway coolies, and in Pyinmana the price has fallen from nineteen rupees eight annas to twelve rupees per bag.

INSOLVENCY OF MR. ROBERT KNIGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Mr. Orr appeared on behalf of Mr. Robert Knight, before the Commissioner in Insolvency, on Saturday, and said that the amount of debts certainly appeared large. In 1877, Mr. Knight started the *Statesman* newspaper in Calcutta, in conjunction with the firm of Nicholls and Company and a Mr. Bois. Mr. Knight had a half share, and undertook the management and editorial branch, Nicholls and Company managing the accounts and finances. In 1879, Mr. Knight proceeded to England, with the object of starting the London *Statesman*. When he left he intended being absent only a few months. The paper was then in a satisfactory condition. Mr. Knight had to his credit in capital account of the *Statesman* some Rs. 80,000, also to his profit account in Nicholls' books Rs. 10,000. Circumstances prevented Mr. Knight returning as soon as he originally expected, and in 1881, Nicholls failed. On Mr. Knight's return in 1883, he found that his papers, the *Statesman* and the *Indian Agriculturist*, were heavily mortgaged by Messrs. Nicholls for their own purposes. With a small exception, the monies obtained under the mortgage had been appropriated by Messrs. Nicholls for their own business. After he came out he endeavoured by assuming charge of the paper, which during his absence had been worked at a loss, to retrieve his position; and he came to an arrangement with the Paikpara family, the mortgagees, who had entered possession of all the property on the failure of Messrs Nicholls. Mr. Knight had retrieved the position of the paper so far since, that instead of working at a loss, there were now assets of the value, but not sufficient, to meet these mortgage claims. The largest claims in the schedule were those of Spicer Brothers, whose mortgage was subsequently transferred to the Paikpara family, which together with the main mortgage to Coomar Indra Chunder Singh and Kanty Chunder Singh stood with interest at one lakh and seventy thousand. There was a further mortgage executed by Messrs. Nicholls in favour of a gentleman with whom they had business, Colonel Hall.

His Lordship inquired if these mortgages were the main cause of the insolvency.

Mr. Orr replied that such was the case, and further stated that opposition had been entered, he was informed, by an attorney who appeared on behalf of the judgement creditors, that he was merely instructed to watch the proceedings on behalf of his client.

The Lordship remarked that as there was no opposition, it was useless keeping the case on, and the insolvent was accordingly sworn and discharged.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT AND THE PROVIDENT FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

A Resolution in the *Gazette of India* states that the Secretary of State having sanctioned the admission of superior Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department to the benefits of Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, it has become necessary to issue a revised set of rules, embodying the modifications due to this order. The revised rules are as follows :—

A Provident Fund is sanctioned for the following Officers. Public Works and Telegraph Departments, Civil Engineers, on the effective list, Public Works Department, Civil Engineers transferred to the Accounts Branch or the superior Revenue Railway establishment, or to foreign service, all civil members of the superior Accounts establishment, who are not Civil Engineers, and superior Civil Officersof the Indian Telegraph Department.

The conditions under which officers will join the fund are monthly deposit, which may be not less than 5, nor more than 10 per cent., on the salary, in the case of officers in the Public Works Department on 4th February 1885, or in the Telegraph Department on 13th October 1886.

Deposits will be voluntary, and may be discontinued at option of the depositor. Those who wish to join the fund, may pay up their arrears within the authorised limits from commencement of service, or any shorter time, in one sum, interest on which will be allowed from the date of payment; but officers joining either of these Departments, after the dates given above, must contribute 5 per cent. of their salary to the fund, and may contribute 10 per cent.

Apprentices may contribute to the fund, but will not be compelled to do so.

Officers on leave may contribute any sum from a minimum of 5 per cent. on leave allowances to maximum 10 per cent on salary.

DEATH OF A NATIVE OFFICER IN ACTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PAGAN, Aug. 14.

Subadar Salvadore Gabriel, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, was killed in action with dacoits near Waden, on the 6th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SUEZ, Aug. 12.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Surat, with the outward London mails of the 5th August, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. on the 11th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here yesterday evening, four days before the due date.

PORT SAID, Aug. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Aug. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug 13.

The P. and O. s. s. Carthage left here for Bombay to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	53,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	52,000	"
" " " Surats ...	20,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	631,000	"
" " Surats.....	187,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London...	39,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	69½
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	107
Bar Silver	44⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 13.

10 p.m.	79·4

SUNDAY, Aug. 14.

8 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	78·5
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	81·5

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Saigon and Bankok, are interrupted. Moulmein to Siam are interrupted, beyond Indian frontier.

THE Committee of the Bombay Corporation met again on Saturday, to discuss the new Municipal Bill under the presidency of Captain H. O. Selby. The chairman proposed that Government be requested to add, after section 75, a provision vesting the appointment of the Municipal Controller in the Corporation, and enabling the Town Council to obtain reports direct from the Controller. The proposition was carried unanimously. The Committee was also unanimous in their vote in favour of another amendment proposed by the chairman, asking the Government to add to the section regarding the appointment and duties of clerk of the Corporation two clauses of the following nature :—That the clerk shall have the custody of all papers connected with the proceedings of the Corporation, or of any Committee appointed by the Corporation; and that he shall be responsible to the Corporation alone, anything in this or any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding. Under the present Bill, it is left to the option of the Town Council to allow its secretary to hold the office of clerk of the Corporation. Mr. J. B. Murzban threw out a suggestion to the effect that it would be desirable to have the appointments in the hands of one man, and after a short discussion, the proposal was embodied in a formal amendment moved by Mr. Bomonjee Master that the person who is appointed clerk of the Corporation shall also be secretary to the Town Council. It was urged by one or two members that the proposal was unfair to the Town Council, but it was eventually carried. The members were much puzzled by the wording of a portion of section 81 :—"The Town Council shall from time to time, frame regulations: fixing the amount and the nature of the security to be furnished without the approval of the Town Council by any municipal officer or servant from whom it may be deemed expedient to require security." The chairman sent for the Controller to see if he could make this enactment intelligible, and as he could not throw any light upon it, the chairman proposed that it should be referred to the Municipal solicitors for opinion. But eventually the committee thought the wording could be made sufficiently intelligible by omitting the words "without the approval of the Town Council," and an amendment to this effect was unanimously carried, on the motion of Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, The next meeting of the committee will be held this afternoon.

HOSTILITIES between the Theebaw and Theinee Tsawbwas have ceased through the energetic mediation of Mr. J. G. Scott.

BONNETS, THEATRES AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 21.

Our Season is drawing very near its close, hastened by the continuance of parching, scorching weather, which makes people long for the shadow of the spreading trees, or the cool fresh breezes of the seaside. The West End is already very thin; its gay, fast-driving population have fled, and the street crossings, which used to be a terror to the nervous, and often a peril even to the fearless, are now as safe as a country road. Parliament will of course for some time longer keep its members, and their most devoted wives, in town, but if this heat continues, it will eventually, I expect, coerce our hardworking legislators into rapidity of action, or effect an act of closure more stringent than any that has yet been put in force.

* * *

Now is the time for shopping in comparative comfort. Our milliners are *desolées* at the sudden flight of the summer swallows, and they receive with effusion any loiterer whom kind fate has detained in town for the profitable benefit. I am one of the late lingering swallows, and I made a pleasant tour of inspection yesterday through the pretty shops in Bond Street and the Regent's Circus, in search of bonnets for a friend, whose summer in the antipodes is yet a thing of the future. Worth and Cie had some very pretty confections. I remember one bonnet specially, of heliotrope tulle and shaded heliotrope feathers, which was very soft and delicate. There was also a lovely hat, a large soft brown straw turned up at one end, and trimmed only with corn buried in masses of spotted bronzy tulle.

* * *

Madame Isabelle, who I must say is so catholic in taste as to fill her establishment with bonnets, dowdy as well as *chic*, persuaded me to take a little Paris bonnet of cool heliotrope tulle relieved by some rich-coloured embroidery and fragile many-coloured blossoms nestling in the tulle puffings at the top. I admired a hat of greeny yellow straw, with a bunch of young green oats and grasses falling from the upturned brim, which was lined with velvet of dark myrtle green. Madame Isabel has good taste in flowers and colouring. This is a valuable gift for one who makes the study of becoming coiffures a profession, as Madame Isabel has chosen to do, wisely, I dare say, reflecting that catering for the vanities of the world pays better than catering, as she, like other Girton girls, undertook originally for the supply of intellectual luxuries to the upper ten.

Louise in Regent Circus had some bonnets just come in for the autumn, mostly Directoire shape, rather severe in trimming, with cocks' feathers introduced in stiff curls. They are hard and Minerva-like, and only those with a correct profile or classic features will be delighted with them. To our soft, snub-nosed little maidens they would be quite overpowering.

* * *

This week has been rich in theatrical treats. At the Lyceum on Monday the short season of French plays began with Theodora, written for Madame Bernhardt by M. Sardou, a play that, unpleasant though be its intrigues and counterplots and horrors, gives throughout the greatest scope to Madame Bernhardt for the display of her great dramatic force of her powers of expressing truthfully her emotions, pathetic or tragic. The most delightfully picturesque scene in this most picturesque, though horrible play, is that one where Theodora, in her splendid Byzantine robes, glittering with jewels and with a stalk of imperial lilies in her hand, comes to greet the ambassadors. The empress's wretched end spoils the play for me. Well-acted as it is by Madame Bernhardt, death is painful, badly done it would be ludicrous. Of the divine Sarah, as her countrymen call her, nothing can be said but praise: her dramatic powers are unquestionable, her voice is charming, and her movements all grace—some say the grace of a cat; but I think, like the more majestic tiger, she manages to combine dignity with grace. I hear she has adopted a small tiger as a pet, whether for study or for friendship's sake, I cannot tell; but perhaps there is something akin in the two powerful natures that draws them near to one another. Sarah Bernhardt's success is always so secure that there is no need to help her fame by tricks which seem sometimes to be necessary in the kindred profession of opera singing.

* * *

A funny thing has come out lately in a trial about a manager's efforts to secure a singer's notoriety. Mdlle. Jeanne Grainer sued M. Schurmann for increased pay for a tour which had been made in Spain, putting forward as evidence of her value and popularity the fact that the Spanish students had every night serenaded her. Her appeal to M. Schurmann, the manager, was answered by his handing her the receipted bill for the hire of her admiring serenaders.

* * *

Our English play-goers complain of the length of the French plays, and no doubt they are long, and seem doubly so, from the close attention which must be paid to a performance in a foreign tongue. French plays are always longer than ours, because French people enjoy having their evenings completely filled. Life, with them, is an *al fresco* affair, not much domesticity about it. The home is but a sleeping place, and there is no need, you see, of retiring to it as long as one is amused elsewhere.

* * *

I hear from Paris that Jacques Bonhomme may kill time these long summer evenings at a very novel and striking exhibition at Neuilly, called "Le Secret des Dieux." An illusionist shows a head in plaster of Galatea, which the spectators may handle and examine for themselves. The next thing is that the Galatea head, returned to its position on the table, begins to smile, to open its eyes, to blush and speak. Then slowly, while one is gazing on it with rapt attention, its colours slowly fade, it dies, and becomes a skull, bare and brown, from the crowa of which all at once springs up a bush of roses, and in the middle of the roses appears the fresh, living, smiling face of the Galatea restored. These wonderful effects are got by a play of lights and the help of mirrors. It is an optical delusion; more perfectly surprising and successful indeed than any that has ever before been produced.

* * *

I do not know if most people in these palmy days for stories that end unpleasantly, appreciate the poetry of woe when it is presented to them as vividly as it ought to be on the stage; but to me, whether it be Mrs. Bernard Beere most truthfully poisoned, or Bernhardt artistically strangled, or Mrs. Browne Potter struggling in most conscientious convulsions, there is no enjoyment to be in at the death, in either a novel or a play; and now when realism in art is everything, when the audience must see every secret tear and listen to every heartrending sob, I like to have my tragedy as condensed as possible.

* * *

There is nothing indeed out of tune in the ending of David Garrick, which is being played at the Criterion. Still the part which Mr. Wyndham has to play is for the most part an unpleasant one. He has promised the father of the girl, whom he loves, and who loves him, to do his best to disenchant her, and it is rather a tribute to his excellent acting to say that he nearly succeeded in disenchanting us as well. The actors are far more equal to their respective *roles* than usual, Miss Emily Miller is very good as an old young lady, and Miss Moore looks sufficiently graceful as well as despondent for the heroine, in the prettiest of semi-Watteau, semi-fashionable gowns. The house was very well filled, as was also the Gaiety last Wednesday, the Prince of Wales and his sons being among the audience.

* * *

Mrs. Browne Potter's dresses were lovely: one of them as artistically beautiful as any modern dress I have seen, was of some soft creamy material embroidered in gold colour, the bodice, V-shaped back and front, was clasped on the shoulders, allowing an under bodice and sleeves of gold colour to be seen. The over skirt, parted in front, was brought round in a graceful curve to the back, caught up by a delicate heliotrope scarf, and then allowed to fall in classic folds, the gold embroidery showing on the reverse of each. Another handsome dress was of light blue silk with rich box pleatings finished with silver fringe, the outer pleat embroidered in silver. The side drapery was lined with blue satin damask, and was caught up and fell again to form the train. The sleeves were puffed and held in by bands of silver embroidery. Another graceful dress of heliotrope and primrose was worn by Miss Fanny Brough. It was a teagown of heliotrope cashmere, with soft silk under dress of primrose, a beautiful combination of colour, but unbecoming to Miss Brough.

* * *

I believe the play has undergone some changes for the better, but it is still rather weak in parts. In the last act two obstacles to the orthodox happy ending, each in itself sufficient *motif* for a tragic plot, rise up and are disposed of with scarcely the wave of a hand. One is essential to the play, but the other decidedly injures it. The accessories are good. The interior of Jacques Rosmy's studio is perhaps a litte ideal, but that is quite permissible from a picturesque point of view. One cannot however be supposed to be too realistically exacting if one expects a sculptor not to pose his model in the exactly opposite attitude to the bust on which he is engaged.

* * *

There is an interesting exhibition of old china on view at the Burlington Fine Arts Gallery. It consists of Hispano-Moresque and Majolica ware lent by prominent collectors, Mr Leopold Rothschild, Mr Francis Cook, Mr F. du Cane Godman, Mr. Fortnum of Piccadilly catering fame, and others, and though the collection is not well classified, nor the best pieces shown to the greatest advantage, lovers of old China cannot but enjoy a visit there, and students of ceramic beauty will find much to admire in the quaint designs, the rich colouring and in the Hispano-Moresque, the marvellous lustre of the glaze for which that ware is famous.

* * *

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a droll criticism on Lord Lytton's latest poem. "It is the lay," says the *Pall Mall*," of the man who has gone young into modern culture with hope and enthusiasm, and come out middle-aged without them." This does not seem to me so very surprising a fact; of course, I cannot judge of poets, but ordinary mortals generally go into their business young and full of hope and enthusiasm, and come out middle-aged without them. Then why not poets? I should suppose from their higher strung natures that poets suffer more than ordinary men from the wear and tear of life, but the *Pall Mall* thinks otherwise.

* * *

A number of Rossetti's manuscripts will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby on the 27th of this month; among them is Rose Mary, the White Ship, and the King's Tragedy. There are also the House of Life and other sonnets and lyrics, all of which will be eagerly sought after by collectors of manuscripts or admirers of the poet painter's works.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. NICHOLAY, who obtains command of the 2nd Goorkhas by Colonel Becher's death, entered the service in 1861, and was appointed to the 107th foot in September 1862. From this Regiment he joined the Staff Corps in 1866 and has held various appointments, amongst them the Adjutantcy of the Calcutta Volunteers and the temporary command of that Regiment. He was appointed 2nd in Command of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Goorkhas in February 1886, and has, in conjunction with Colonel Becher and the other officers, worked hard to bring the new Battalion up to the pitch of discipline it has attained in one year and a half.

THE following is the trooping programme for next season :—Troopships arrive in Bombay on 6th October; 20th October; 3rd November; 16th November; 20th December; 3rd January; 20th January; 2nd February; 6th March; 22nd March. The outward voyages will be as follows :—1st, 6th, 8th and 10th voyages drafts; 2nd six Batteries Garrison Artillery; 3rd D.-2 F.-3 J.-4 and 1-1 Welsh Division, Royal Artillery; 4th voyage 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; 5th, 21st Hussars N.-2 H.-2 R.A.; 7th voyage 1st Battalion Cheshire; 9th voyage 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

TROOPSHIPS will leave Bombay for England on 15th October; 29th October; 12th November; 25th November; 31st December; 14th January; 29th January; 11th February; 17th March and 31st March.

So far as arrangements have been made, some Batteries of Field Artillery will go home by the first trooper; the 12th Lancers by the 2nd; 1st King's Own Light Infantry by the 4th Hampshire Regiment by the 6th; and North Staffords by the 8th.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. Broome, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has died of cholera at Bannu.

GOVERNMENT has accorded sanction to the grant of a gratuity of one year's full pay of his regimental rank to Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. L. Anderson, of the 3rd Regiment, Palamcottah Light Infantry, for wounds received by him in action in Burma. He was severely wounded at Yemethen, and the Medical Board considered the injury at the present time as relatively equivalent to the loss of a limb, and the gratuity has accordingly been granted under article 300-G. Army Regulations, India Vol. I, Part I.

AFTER their surprise and defeat near Khelat-i-Ghilzai, the Afghan rebels retired some 30 miles due east to Tarwah, being vigorously pursued by Gholam Hyder. The rebels are now in the Suleiman Khel country, but are not likely to get much assistance there.

NEWS from Meshed, dated the 9th instant, shows that Herat was quiet up to the beginning of the month at least, and that there has been no renewal of the insurrection.

LIEUTENANT MACDONALD, after spending a month at Lundi Kotal and the Khaybar Hills, has left for Simla with the object of laying before the Government his reports. The attitude of the people up there appears to have been most friendly, and they gave him every assistance in their power. He came back from Lundi Kotal to Peshawar by the Shilman and Mullagoree country.

RAJAH SRI SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE, of Calcutta, in his letter to Archbishop Goethals, under date the 24th ultimo, offers for the acceptance of his Holiness, two silver boxes containing the portrait of the Holy Father on ivory, painted by a native artist, and another containing a cross cut out from a rare Indian stone called Sung Sitara. The gifts are true specimens of really good workmanship, and will, it is believed, be conveyed to Rome by Archbishop Goethals in the early part of November next.

THE list of recommendations for honours and rewards on account of the Burma Campaign has been returned to this country for revision, the Horse Guards objecting to the length of the list of names sent in by the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

CAPTAIN JENKINSON, with the Hyderabad Cavalry and Mounted Police, had a successful affair with dacoits near Yau on the 9th. He inflicted heavy loss and killed the leader, Pongyi Nandyal, but was himself severely wounded by a gunshot in the thigh.

THE Wuntho Tsawbwa is again giving trouble. This potentate, who is the chief independent power left in Upper Burma, it will be remembered, gave as much provocation as he dared last cold weather, but sent in his submission to Mr. Burgess at the last moment, just in time to prevent an expedition marching against him which would have effected his deposition. But he is apparently unable to understand the meaning of forbearance, and bent upon securing his own overthrow. A settlement will have to be made with him sooner or later, and it is not the British Government that will have cause to regret it. Wuntho, indeed, remarks an up-country paper, constitutes an inconvenient gap between the Upper Chindwin and the Irrawaddy which on administrative grounds it would be highly desirable to have filled up; and as the country in its present state will continue to be a harbourage for dacoits, the sooner it is taken in hand the better.

THERE have in all been 28,000 Snider rifles issued to the police in Burma, an index of the size of the force that has been so quietly and unobtrusively raised in less than a twelve month. A large reduction in the number of Regulars will be made with safety at the next relief. Probably only two, or at the outside three, British Infantry regiments will be retained in Upper Burma.

MR. H. A. HARRISON, Judge of Meerut, at present on furlough, has announced his intention of retiring. This will make vacant another first grade judgeship in these Provinces. Mr. E. J. Barton, of the Lower Provinces Service, also retires from the 30th instant.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEES.

A BEAUTIFUL day, when the rain held off most oppurtunely, allowed this match to continue on Saturday morning, and after the whole day's play the game ended in a draw in favour of the Gymkhana. After Friday's exhibition Saturdays playing was very tame. The Parsees merely spent the time they had at the wickets in keeping them up, instead of dealing death and destruction, when they easily could, for neither of the Gymkhana bowlers were in their usual form. The consequence was the game throughout was very slow. Gagrat the grub demon did not come off at all in the second turn the Parsees had in the field. However, his luck seemed to have attached itself to Bhedwar, also an underhand man, who secured the lion's share of his opponents' wickets, and showed a very good analysis, namely, eight wickets for twenty-four runs. The Gymkhana well earned their victory, if such it might be called, considering the bowling which they were served up with by the Parsees. Their fielding was especially good in comparison with that of the other team, the members of which might undoubtedly learn a wrinkle or two, as they much need them, from what they saw of the quick returns, the correct mode of wicket keeping and placing of the field of the Europeans. As on the first day, the match attracted an immense concourse of people. Partizanship, as usual, was very noticeable, on one side particularly; each little exhibition of good play by the Parsee player or mishap to the European, was greeted with a roar from over a thousand Zoroastrian throats, and a thousand pairs of Zoroastrians hands applauded, in company with the shrill treble of hundreds of little schoolboys, who kept away from school. These little but noisy demonstrations of feeling were very useful in relieving the dull monotony of the game. At the close of the game, the Gymkhana team, led off by Bremner, gave the Parsees three cheers, in which the noisy crowd joined, and for once the British cheer was drowned in a Babel of noises. In grateful estimation of his services, Gagrat was presented with a bat by his comrades, who likewise paid a similar tribute to their captain, Mr. Patel, and to another of the eleven.

The following are the details of play, and annexed are the scores and bowling analyses :—

Play was resumed at half-past eleven, when Pavri and Cooper, the not-outs of the previous day, went on. Holland and Brooks conducted the attack, and with the first ball from the former Pavri's bails were displaced (2-2-0). The Parsee captain filled the vacancy, and at once opened his account with a single off Holland. Brooks was knocked about a good deal in his next turn, by Cooper, and the first decade was registered. Three-quarters-of-an-hour's play added but a few singles and an occasional couples to the score, the batsmen apparently feeling their way, and playing a most careful game. This necessitated a change of bowling, and Wilkins was wisely put on in the room of Brooks. The new man's second ball in his first try disposed of Cooper, who hit the ball into the hands of Pogson at square leg. The slow game which was played will be seen at once from the fact that the retiring batsman had only made six runs, after being an hour and a half at the wickets (3-20-6). Dubash now associated with Patel, and soon opened his score with a triplet off Wilkins. However the first ball he received from Holland upset his wickets (4-21-3). Bhedwar filled the vacancy, and eargerly seized the opportunity of putting to account the knowledge he had derived from his English experiences. He cut Holland for a brace in the second turn he had from that gentleman, and then repeated the trick once more for a similar amount. Patel continued his old tactics of blocking those balls dead on the wicket, and smacking the loose ones. He had been in over two hours, and had only knocked up eight runs during that time. Holland here gave way to Macbeth, who trundled down a maiden. In Wilkins' next turn Bhedwar hit him to leg, where Swinhoe was fielding, and the scout promptly secured the catch (5-26-5). Mehta now mated with Patell, but after merely scoring a single, Wilkins upset his bails (6-30-1). Ayrton succeeded to the vacancy, and with some pretty play aided his captain in running the score slowly up to 36. When the total had reached this amount, Yately replaced Wilkins, and with the new man Patell's career came to an end, he having, in playing back, hit his wicket. The retiring player had, during a stay of three hours at the wicket, compiled but a mere dozen of runs. But the captain's innings was faultless as regards loose playing and giving chances, though it would have been better exhibition, from a spectator's point of view, if he had been a little freer in his play (7-37-13). Gagrat followed on, and soon brought the score up to 40, and Wilkins resumed the bowling from Yately. Runs came in very slowly again, and it was a relief to the on-lookers, when Ayrton cut Wilkins into the hands of Macbeth in the slips (8-43-5). Barucha succeeded to the vacant wicket, and before the score was increased Gagrat fell to Wilkins (9-43-5). Billimoria followed on, but was bowled by Wilkins before he could do anything.

With eleven runs to the good, the Gymkhana went on after tiffin, Wilkins and Yately defending the attack of Pavri and Barucha. After five maidens had been sent down Wilkins snicked Pavri for a single, and subsequently hit Barucha to leg for a unit. Swinhoe obtained a similar sum, and in the next over Wilkins cut Pavri for three. When the first decade was entered, Gagrat was put on, but Wilkins was equal to the occasion, and the grub demon, after cautiously blocking the first three balls, he hit the last to leg for a single. Swinhoe likewise managed to keep his wickets erect before Gagrat, and smote him several times. However in the third over he received from the grub man, he was bowled off his pad (1-15-7). Holland was the next man, and at once opened his shoulders. Twenty was signalled by a three placed to Holland's credit off Gagrat. Several changes of bowling were then tried, and with them runs came in very slowly, so that it was a long time before the Gymkhana entered their third decade. Gagrat went off for Bhedwar, and Barucha bowled from the other end. Gagrat fielding at deep leg, let Holland off, and the batsman again escaped from Bhedwar in the slips. Wilkins then hit Barucha for a brace, and Holland treated Bhedwar, the new bowler, underhand with a medium pace, in the same way. Runs continued to come slowly in, and it was after an hour and-a-half's play that the first half century was registered. Wilkins then succumbed to Bhedwar, just as he was getting well set and breaking the bowling. He had compiled 21 runs during a usually finely played and correct innings (2-56-21). Holland and Bremner were now together, and Patel resumed the leather. His first ball, however, disposed of Holland, who retired with a well-played 20 at his account with the scorers (3-56-20). Macbeth went on with Bremner, but the later was given out l.b.w. to the first ball he received from Bhedwar (4-60-0). Sankey went in, snicked Bhedwar for two, and then was clean bowled, though he had not removed his bat (5-60-2). Pogson now mated with Macbeth, and with the new batsman Gagrat came on again in the room of Patel. Bhedwar secured Macbeth's wicket, after that player had made 4, with a straight one which broke fearfully from the off (6-61-2). Bell went on, but similarly fell to Bhedwar after he had hit him for a couple, and Pogson had smacked the demon Gagarat for three successive twos (7-67-2). Blackwell filled the vacancy, and at once opened his account with a triplet, secured from Gagrat. Pogson was disposed of by Bhedwar, and Brooks, who followed on, fell a victim to the same bowler, later on, when the score had reached 80 (9-80-3). Blackwell and Rich were the last men, but their partnership did not last long, as Rich's wickets were upset by Bhedwar, when but five runs more was made (10-85-1).

With 97 runs to make, and only half an hour to make them in, the Parsees went in for their second turn, being represented by Bapasola and Cooper, Holland and Wilkins as usual did the trundling. Dubash knocked up two, and then his partner in trying to follow suit, put the ball into Pogson's hands at leg (2-1-0). Dubash went on with Cooper, who, however, was caught immediately after by Macbeth off Willkins (2-2-2). Patel followed to the vacant wicket, but lost his partner soon after, who was caught behind the wickets, by Bell off Holland (3-2-0). Patel added two more to the score by cutting Wilkins for that amount, and then time was called, and the game left drawn in favour of the Europeans.

GYMKHANA—2ND INNINGS.

C Yately, b Gagrat	1
A D Wilkins, b Bhedwar	2
W Holland, b c Cooper b Patel	4
A J Bremner, l b w Bhedwar	0
Capt Sankey, b Bhedwar	1
C Pogson, b Bhedwar	0
D Macbeth, b Bhedwar	4
P Bell, b Bhedwar	0
G Blackwell, not out	12
D Brooks, b Bhedwar	1
E Rich, b Bhedwar	0
Extras	7
Total	36

	1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
R D Cooper, c Pogson b Wilkins	6	c Bell, b Holland	6
N C Bapasola, b Holland	2	c Pogson, b Holland	0
M S Pavri, b Holland	0	Not out	0
J M Patel, hit wicket, b Yately	13	Not out	0
D F Dubash, b Holland	3	c Macbeth, b Wilkins	1
S N Bhedwar, c Yately b Wilkins	5		
		Extras	4
		Total	6
D S Mehta, b Wilkins	1		
R D Ayrton, c Macbeth, b Holland	5		
B D Gagrat, b Wilkins	5		
N K Barucha, not out	0		
J L Billimoria, b Wilkins	0		
Extras	3		
Total	43		

BOWLING ANALYSES.

PARSEES—1ST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
W. Holland	108	10	19	4
D. Brooks	56	12	4	1
D. Macbeth	24	4	1	1
A. D. Wilkins	60	12	5	3
C Yately	20	3	3	1

GYMKHANA—2ND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
M. E. Pavri	60	10	7	0
N. K. Barucha	76	23	4	0
B. D. Gagrat	48	19	2	1
J. L. Billimoria	8	4	0	0
S. N. Bhedwar	51	24	2	8
J. M. Patel	4	1	1	1

PARSEES—2ND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
W. Holland	28	1	6	2
Wilkins	20	3	3	1
Brooks	8	0	2	0

THE ROBBERY AT JOONAGHUR.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN BOMBAY.

ABA ISMAIL, apparently a well-to-do Mahomedan of the Mekrani caste, residing at Cazee Mohola, was on Saturday charged at the instance of Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the superintendent of the Detective Branch of the Bombay Police, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with theft of a gold mortar and pestle, weighing 390 tolas, and valued at Rs. 8,000, the property of the Nawab of Joonaghur.

The prisoner was discovered under the following peculiar circumstances :—It appears that on Wednesday forenoon, a policeman of the C Division, doing duty at the Two Tanks, observed the wife of a black, smith collecting a quantity of earth from near her husband's forge on the road, and sifting out a quantity of particles of gold by washing the earth which she had collected. This attracted his attention, and he asked the woman how the fragments of gold had come there. She stated that a Mahomedan came there with a large quantity of gold in a crucible, and got it melted down, and after doing so, he commenced to break up the gold, and these were the fragments that had fallen on the ground, which he was not particular in collecting. The policeman, on questioning the blacksmith, received corroboration of the statement made by the wife, and it was further added that he was paid Rs. 2 by the Mahomedan for the use of his fireplace for melting the gold. The Mahomedan did not take away his crucible, after the gold had been melted down, but the blacksmith could not state what it had contained when it was placed on the fire, as the contents were covered over with mud. The quantity of gold they had collected weighed about 28 tolas. The policeman reported the matter to his immediate superior officer, the havildar, who informed Inspector Young. Mr. Young endeavoured to discover

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Chupra, Captain J. Stewart, was cleared out on Saturday last, for Coast and Calcutta.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Imperator, 2,441 tons, Captain C. Bechtinger, sailed yesterday, laden with extra mails and a general cargo for China via Colombo.

THE Rubattino steamer Bisagno, Captain S. Anfosso, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last, laden with a general cargo and with Mr. P. Remedi, a cabin passenger and eleven deck ones, on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain C. R. Kendall, arrived in the harbour the day before yesterday, with a general cargo and Mr. Mitchell, Store-Sergeant Mr. Edwards of the Ordnance Department, and 15 deck passengers on board.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Purulia, 993 tons, Captain J. Robertson, will sail to-day, on the arrival of the overland mails in Bombay for the Persian Gulf and Karachi. She is laden and has the following passengers on board :—Lieut. C. F. F. Murray and two servants, Mr. H. J. Landone, Lieut. Hauson, Surgeon A. C. Thompson and two servants and Mr. Arthur Leslie for Karachi, and 62 on deck for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13TH AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Imperator..	2444	C. Bechtinger ..	A	J. Janni.
,, City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray.....	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Zambesi	1540	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Siam	1693	WD. Worcesters	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Inchgarvie..	1728	W. Sanders	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Ogilvie	..	J. A. Guard	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, R. Rubattino	3014	G. Merello	K	F. Bozzoni.
Ship Sir Lancelot	..	.....	L	V. Ebram & Co.
S.S. Iran.....	2316	R. Poland	M	Ed. Bates & Co.
,, Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Arars	2666	F. Newell	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Mameluke...	1752	A. Newey	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Gadsbro	1457	J. J. Grinold....	Ibis	Cursetji Edulji.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
11	Arabia (s)	Kendall	Kurachi, Aug. 1.
	Colaba (s)	Stebbing.....	Moulmein, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
13	Bisagno (s).....	Anfosso	China.
	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Coast and Calcutta.
14	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger..	Hongkong.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Hazara, for London.
Ship Sir Lancelot, for Falso Point.
Barque Heros, for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
9 Maharajah s .....Young .....Moulmein, Aug. 2.
City of London s..Black .....Liverpool, July 8.
10 County of Kinross..Parry.....Liverpool, May 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9.—Steamer Goorkha.
Aug. 10.—Steamers Tibre, Clive and Japan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug
11 Patna s .... Bombay.
Himalaya s .... Rangoon.
M. Meanatchy s... ..... Singapore.
Manora .... London.
Clan Mackay s ... . Vizagapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
11 Sirsa s .... Rangoon.
Patna s .... Calcutta.
M. Meanatchy s .. .. Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran (s), 200 cwts coir yarn, M Moolji.
City of Canterbury (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Serim (s), 450 cwts myrabolums, A Velji ; 6 bales hides and skins, M M Mohideen.
Huzara (s), 390 cwts buffalo horns, B Sajan.

FOR HAMBURG.

Siam (s), 3 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GIBRALTER.

City of Canterbury (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macdonald (s), 2,000 cwts linseed, G Mottee and Co ; 2,001 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR MARSHILLES.

Arara (s), 603 cwts castorseed, G Mottee and Co.
Siam (s), 2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blaschcek and Co ; 615 cwts groundnuts, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Peveril (s), 22 cwts medicinal drugs, M Nevea and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co, Ld ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Iran (s), 4,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir ; 55 bales cotton and 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MESSINIA.

Inchgarvil (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Massotty and Co.

FOR TORREDEL ANUNZIATA.

R. Rubattino(s), 15,928 cwts wheat, Wm. Bell and Co.

FOR VALENCEA

Clan Ogilvie (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Imperator (s), 18 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Imperator (s), 15 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.
Zambesi (s), 15 bales twist, J. D. Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 174 bales cotton, D. P. Marker ; 13 chests opium, J. Peerbhai and Co ; 9 chests opium, E. Noordin and Co ; 60 bales twist, E. F. Moolchand ; 13 cwts ivory H. Purdhan ; 21 chests opium, C. Ebhram ; 19 chests opium, Tharia Topen.
Bisagno (s), 15 bales twist, J. Doongersey ; 35 chests opium, B. Balchand ; 8 chests opium, R. Harbillas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bosagno (s), 21 chests opium, R Hurbillas.
Zambesi (s), 5 chests opium, Tharia Topen ; 2 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

11-83—B and Hormusji—Cursetji Jamsetji Mistry vs. Rustomji Jamsetji Mistry and others.—Little, S, F and N.

6-87—M E and Hemming—Megji Luckmidas vs. Munchabai, widow of Cullianchund Maneckchund—Little, S, F and N.

7-87—Little, S, F and N—Krishnarao Moroba vs. Radhabai, widow of Atmaram Ramchunderji—Craigi L and O.

9-87—Cragji, L and O—Radhabai, widow of the said deceased vs. Krishnarao Moroba—Little, S, F and N.

Long Causes.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack vs. Mahomed Hajee bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B.

30-87—Jefferson, B and D—Sukaram Gungaram and another vs. Toolsibai and another—Mirza H K.

123-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash vs. Sunabai and others—Munsukhlal and D, and Pestonji and R.

119-87—Janardhen G—Runchordas Soorji and another vs. Camarbai and another—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardeser, H and D.—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

142-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Samrandas Lutkundas alias Dhirajram vs. Haribhai Rasikdas and another—Hore, C and B.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 11.

Hilbert, Lieut-Col, Bo, Comt Dept, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 12.

Mennie, Lieut, Bo, 5th Belooch Regt, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST. 13.

O'Farrell, Lieut, BI, 18th BI Lancers, on duty, to Jhelum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 15th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-Quarters on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual, Firing, bayonet exercises and position drill. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. It is notified that a Prospectus of the Presidency Central Rifle Meeting which take place in October next at Poona has been received, and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS.

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, August 15.

I. Parades for the current week.

General parades of the Battery will be held in near the Town Hall on Wednesday, at 7 a.m. and on Saturday, at 5-30 p.m. for sword, carbine and squad drill.

Squad drill will also be held at the Head-Quarters Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, Esplanade Road, on Wednesday, from 9 to 10 p.m.

Heavy gun drill will take place by detachments, near the Town Hall, as follows :—

No. 1 Detachment Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 7 a.m.

No. 2 Detachment Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 5-30 p.m.

No. 3 Detachment Monday and Thursday evenings, at 5-30 p.m.

No. 4 Detachment Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 5-30 p.m.

No. 5 Detachment Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at 5-30 p.m.

II. No. 71, Gunner H. W. Barrow, having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 10th instant.

By Order,

G. W. ROUGHTON, MAJOR, Commandant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Our correspondent writes :—A most mysterious accident, resulting in the death of a little native girl, age about eight years, occurred on the railway line on the 5th instant—a short distance from the Sacca Musa Station. The deceased, who was a resident of the village of Sacca Musa, on the day of her death set out on a tramp to her brother's house, in an adjoining village. On her journey back she was detained at a railway crossing on account of an approaching train ; but the little cunning evaded the eye of the gateman and hurried over the crossing, where she took up her position to watch the passing train. On the engine nearing, the girl was so completely overcome with terror that she threw herself under the wheels thus suffering a most painful death. The result here can better be imagined than described.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST.—We may expect shortly to hear more of the Bowman case. Towards the end of May, Mr. Bowman addressed a letter to Mr. Punnett, C.S., the joint-magistrate of Dehra Doon, advising him that it was his intention to institute a suit against him for ten thousand rupees' damages for illegal imprisonment. Mr. Bowman left Dehra for Bombay on business, where he was arrested, by order of the joint-magistrate (Mr. Punnett) of Dehra, and brought back in custody to Dehra. According to section 200, Criminal Procedure Code, the joint-magistrate should have examined the complainant and satisfied himself that there were sufficient grounds for such an extreme measure. The joint-magistrate, however, appears to have allowed his private feelings to overbalance his judgment ; and he seemed to be so anxious for Mr. Bowman's arrest that he did not take time to stamp the warrant of arrest with the seal of the Court, as required by law. Mr. Bowman was kept in confinement for four and a half months, his private dwelling-house was searched by the police, and his private boxes were broken open. Through being incarcerated that too without justification, Mr. Bowman has lost his appointment as manager of the tea gardens of the Raja of Sirmoor ; his creditors who took alarm at his arrest, and who might have waited till he could pay them, filed suits against him ; and some of his property, valued at six hundred rupees, which was seized by the police, is alleged to have been lost.—*Simla Argus.*

CHOLERA IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.—During week ending the 3rd instant, cholera was reported in the Benares, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Cownpore, Banda, Farukabad, Stapur, Kumaon,, Agra, Jhansi, and Aligarh districts.

THE WAZIRABAD WATER-SUPPLY.—The conservancy and water-supply of Wazirabad being very defective, the Government of the Punjab have recommended, that the Municipality should obtain good drinking water, on payment, from the railway authorities, or otherwise ; and should take measures for draining off the sewage of the town to a more appropriate locality than its present two out falls into the Palkhu Nalla.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ROBBERIES AT MURIDKI.—The Muridki Station still keeps up its evil notoriety as a den of thieves. A few evenings back, a native guard on a stone-train was relieved of some of his things during an absence of only a few minutes from his brake to the Station Master's office. Really the failure of the Railway Police to get a clue to the thieves, after so many thefts, is an absolute scandal. Knowing the frequency of thefts at this station and the inability of two policemen (the actual Police strength of the station) to cope with the crime, the Railway Police authorities have not even added an extra man—in reality, to all appearances, have ignored the fact that the property of travellers and officials alike is never safe. One would have imagined that detectives carefully disguised would have employed ; instead of which some of the menial servants employed on the station, who were suspected, have had to be removed or transferred by the railway authorities. To have kept these men on and to have watch them off duty, and at their homes, would have led sooner or later to the detection of their complicity in crime or the establishment of their innocence. Their transfer may only shift the scene of their exploits while making them more wary.—*Ibid.*

THE hottest day in Calcutta in the month of July last was the 17th, when the thermometer rose to 92·4, and the coldest was the 15th, when it fell to 76·4. The amount of rainfall in the month was 18·19 inches, the average fall for the last 48 years being 12·84 inches. Rain fell on 27 days, the average number of wet days for the last 24 years being 25. There were 95 hours of bright sunshine out of a possible number of 413 hours.

REMARKS are being made on the fact that no one acquainted with the navigation of the Hughli is on the inquiry now going on into the loss of the steamship Mahratta. There is not the slightest imputation on Mr. Westmacott and Captain Ward, of the ship Pegasus, than whom better selections could not have been made. "But it would only be in accordance with the invariable practice," says the *Englishman*, "if these gentlemen had for their colleague a member of the Pilot Service, to aid them with his special knowledge in a matter which lies outside of their qualifications."

IN a letter from Upper Burma a writer says :—"You would be perfectly astonished to see how well the Goorkhas get on with the Burmese, and what friendly relations they have struck up with them. They appear to like the people immensely ; and seeing the races together one cannot but be struck by the affinity of the people. Jack Burman returns the kindness of the Goorkhas, and opens his doors and home to him without reserve (which he never does to any other of the natives of India). The Burmese women especially admire the smart soldierly look of the Goorkhas. The Burmese and their wives will step out of their houses and treat these fiery little warriors in not only a friendly, but positively affectionate manner." The writer appears to overlook the fact that Goorkhas and Burmese are alike of Mongalian race ; a fact which accounts for their paternising so readily.

VETERINARY SURGEON RAYMENT, A.V.D., writing after a six months' tour in Persia, says the pigs not held there to be the unclean beast it is by the Indian Mussalmans, while the dog is held in greater abhorrence than it is in India. A pig is frequently kept in a stable, to avert the evil eye from the horses. The disgust of our Bengal Cavalry sowars, when they saw two pigs petted and made much of in the stables of the Governor of Shiraz, was amusing.

A CYCLIST'S TOUR IN PERSIA.

ONE of the most attractive features of *Outing*, the American magazine o recreation, is Mr. Thomas Stevens's serial account of his adventurous tour round the world on a bicycle. The July number contains a chatty description of his experiences in Northern Persia. During a part of the journey, he was accompanied by an ancient hadji, whose charger, bad as the roads were, was no match for Mr. Stevens's bicycle :—

FIRST GLIMPSE OF MESHED.

Late in the afternoon we arrive at the summit of the hills overlooking the Meshed Plain, and the hadji points out enthusiastically the golden dome of Imam Riza's sanctuary ; the yellow glistening goal whose famed sanctity has attracted hosts of pilgrims from all quarters of Central Asia for ages past. The hills hereabouts are of a rocky character, and pious pilgrims have gathered into little mounds every loose piece of rock, it being customary for each pilgrim to find a stone and add it to one of these piles upon first viewing the bright gold dome of the holy city from this commanding spot.

Below the rocky paths of this declivity the snow disappears in favor of slippery mud, and the hadji's wearied charger slips and slides about to the imminent danger of its rider's neck ; and all the time the slim Turkomani steed trembles visibly in terror of the old Mazanderan dervish's whip and his awful threats. Two miles down the bed of the stream, crossing and re-crossing it a dozen times when thigh deep, and we emerge upon the gently sloping area of the Meshed Plain, with the yellow beacon-light of Meshed glowing in the mellow light of the evening sun six miles away.

The late storm has been chiefly rain in the lower altitude of the plain, and the day's sunshine has partially dried the surface, but leaving it slippery and treacherous in places here and there. After leaving the bed of the stream the hadji becomes anxious about reaching Meshed before dark, and advises me to mount and put on the speed.

THE HADJI'S STEED.

"Inshallah, Meshed yek saat," he says, and so I mount and bid him follow along behind. By vocal suasion and a liberal application of his cruel triple-thonged raw-hide whip, he urges his well-nigh staggering animal into a canter, lifting his fore feet clear of the ground seemingly by the bridle at every jump. Suspicious as to his lank and angular steed's surefootedness under the strain, I take the very laudable precaution of keeping as far from him as possible, not caring to get mixed up in a catastrophe that seems inevitable every time the horse, goaded by the stinging stimulus of the whip and the threats, makes another jump.

THE HADJI TAKES A HEADER.

Not more than a mile of the six is covered when I have ample reason for congratulating myself on taking this precaution, for the horse stumbles, and being too far gone to recover himself, comes down on his nose, and the "hadji and Mazanderan dervish" is cutting a most ridiculous figure in the mud. His tall lambskin hat flies off and lands in a pool of muddy water some distance ahead ; the ponderous saddle-bags which are merely laid on the saddle, shoot forward athwart the horse's neck, the horse's nose roots quite a furrow in the road, and the horse's owner picks himself up and takes a woeful survey of his own figure. It is needless to say that the survey includes a good deal more real estate than the hadji cares to claim, even though it be the semi sacred soil of the Meshed Plain.

ARRIVAL IN MESHED.

At length, by adopting a more circumspect pace, we reach the gate of the holy city about sunset without further mishap. The hadji leads the way through a bewildering labyrinth of narrow streets that consist of an open sewage ditch in the center, at present full of filth, and a narrow footway of rough, broken and and mud-bespattered cobblestones on either side. Of course we are followed through these fearful thoroughfares by a surging and vociferous crowd of people, such as a Central Asian city alone can produce ; but I can this time happily afford to smile at these usually irritating accompaniments to my arrival in a populous city, for ten minutes after entering the gate finds me shaking hands with Mr. Gray, the genial telegraphist of the Afghan Boundary Commission.

With a well-guarded gate between our cosy quarters and the shouting mob outside, the evening is spent very pleasantly and quietly, in striking comparison with what it would have been had no one been here to afford me a place of refuge.

Meshed is "the jumping off place" of telegraphy ; the electric spider spins his galvanized web no farther in this direction, and the dirge-like music of civilization's Æolian harp, that, like the roll of England's drum, is heard around the world, approaches the barbarous directions of Afghanistan from two directions, but recoils from entering that fanatical and conservative domain. It approaches from Persia on the one side, and from India on the other ; but as yet it only approaches. The drum has already been there ; it is only a question of time when the Æolian harp will follow.

THE SARTIEP.

It is with lively recollection of Khorassani March weather and the experience of the last few days, that after a warm bath, I array myself in a suit of Mr Gray's clothing, elevate my slippered feet, "Yenghi Donia fashion," on a pile of Turkomani carpets, and abetted by the cheering presence of a bottle of Shiraz wine, exchange my recent experiences on the road for telegraphic scraps of the latest news. How utterly unsatisfactory and altogether wretched seems even the gilded palace of a Persian provincial governor—the meaningless compliments, the salaaming lackeys and empty show of courtesy, when compared with the cosy quarters, the hearty welcome, the honest ring of an Englishman's voice, and the genuineness of everything !

Shortly after my arrival, a gentleman with a coal-black complexion, a retreating forehead and an overshadowing wealth of lip, appears at the door bearing a tray of sweetmeats. Making a profound salaam, he steps out of his slippers-like shoes, enters and places the sweetmeats on the table, smiling a broad expectant-of-backsheesh smile the while he explains his mission.

"The *Sartiep* has sent you his salaam and a present of sweetmeats, preparatory to calling round himself," explains mine host ; "he is a Persian gentleman, Ali Akbar Khan, at the head of the Meshed telegraph service, and has the rank of general or *Sartiep*." The *Sartiep* himself arrives shortly afterwards, accompanying by his favourite son, a budding youth of some eight or ten summers, of whose beauty he feels very justly proud. The *Sartiep*'s son is one of those remarkably handsome boys met with occasionally in modern Persia, and which so profusely adorn old Persian paintings. With soft, girlish features, big, black, lustrous eyes, and an abundance of long hair, they remind one of the beautiful youths of Oriental romance ; his fond parent takes him about on his visits and finds much gratification in the admiring remarks bestowed upon the son.

The *Sartiep* is an ideal Persian official courteous and complimentary, but never forgetful of Ali Akbar Khan ; his full, round figure and sensual Oriental face speaks eloquently of mutton *pillau* and other fattening dishes, galore, sweetmeats, cucumbers and melons ; and deep draughts from pleasures intoxicating cup have not failed to leave their indeliable marks. In this particular the *Sartiep* is but a casually selected sample of the well-to-do Persian official. Leaving out a few notable exceptions, this brief description of him suffices to describe them all.

Following in the train of the *Sartiep* arrives more servants bearing dishes of kabobs, herb seasoned *gillaw* and various other strange savoury dishes, which Mr. Gray explains are considered great delicacies among the upper-class Persians, and are intended as a great compliment to me.

THE SARTIEP INDULGES

Although Mohammedans, and particularly Shihite Mohammedans, are forbidden by their religion to indulge in alcoholic beverages, the average high official in Persia is anything but a sanctimonious individual, and partakes with keen relish of the forbidden fruit in an open-secret manner. The thin, transparent veil of abstemiousness that the Persian noble wears in deference to the sanctimonious pretensions of the mollahs and seyuds and the public eye at large, is cast aside altogether in the presence of intimate friends, and particularly if that intimate friend is a Ferenghi.

Owing to their association in the telegraph service, mine host and the *Sartiep* are on the most intimate terms. The *Sartiep*, soon after his arrival, intimates with a humorous twinkle of the eye, that he feels the need of a little medicine. Mr. Gray, as becomes a good physician who knows well the constitutional requirements of his patient, and who knows what to prescribe without even going through the preliminary, act of feeling the pulse, produces a pale-green bottle and a tumbler, and a pours out a full dose of its contents for an adult.

The patient swallows it at a gulp, nibbles a piece of sweetmeat, and strokes his stomach in token of approval.

"What was the medicine you prescribed, Gray ?"

"High wines," says the physician, "950 alcohol ; a bottle that the entomologist of the Boundary Commission happened to leave here a year ago ; it was the only the thing in the house except wine. The patient pronounced it the 'best arrack' he ever tasted ; the first these fellows can get it the better they like it."

"Why, it didn't even make him gasp !"

"Gasp—nonsense ; you haven't been in Persia as long as I have yet, or you wouldn't say 'gasp' even at 950 alcohol."

But how polite, how complimentary these French of Asia are, and how imaginative and fanciful their language ! Not having shaved since leaving Teheran, after surveying myself in the glass, I feel called upon, in the interest of fellow-wheelmen elsewhere, to explain to our discerning visitor that all bicyclers are not distinguished from their fellow-men by a bronzed and stubby phiz and an all-round vagrom appearance.

The *Sartiep* strokes his beard and stomach, casts a lingering glance at the above mentioned green-glass bottle, smiles and replies : "Having accomplished so wonderful a journey, you are now prettier with your rough, unshaven face than you ever were before ; you can now survey yourself in the looking-glass of fame instead of in a common mirror that reflects all the imperfections of ordinary mortals." Having delivered himself of this compliment, the *Sartiep's* eye wanders in the direction of the 950 alcohol again, and the next minute is again smacking his lips and complacently stroking his stomach.

SALAAMS FROM HADJI MAHDI.

In the morning before I am up, a servant arrives from a Meshedi notable named Hadji Mahdi, bringing salaams from his master, and a letter clothed in the fine *apparel diplomatique* of the Orient. The letter, although in reality nothing more than a request to be allowed to come and see the bicycle, reads in substance as follows :

"Salaams from Hadji Mahdi—may he be your sacrifice !—to Gray Sahib and the illustrious Sahib who has arrived in Holy Meshed from Teheran, on the wonderful asp-i-ahen, the fame of whose deeds reaches to the ends of the earth. Bis-millah! May your shadows never grow less! Your sacrifice's brother Hadji Mollah Hassan, whose eyes were gladdened by a sight of the asp-i-ahen Sahib at Shahrood, and who now receives his salaams, telegraphs me—his unworthy brother—that upon the Sahib's arrival in Meshed, I should render him any assistance he might need. Inshallah, with your permission—may it not be withheld—your sacrifice will be pleased to call and gladden his eyes with a sight of Gray Sahib and the illustrious Sahib, his guest."

As might have been expected, the advent of a Ferenghi on so strange a vehicle as a bicycle, arriving in the sacred city of Imam Riza's sanctuary, arouses universal curosity ; and not only the *Sartiep* and Hadji Mahdi, but hundreds of big-turbaned Meshedi notables, mollahs and seyuds are admitted during the day to enjoy the happy privilege of feasting their eyes on the latest proof of the Ferenghi's wonderful *marifet*.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Upon receipt of the telegram at Sharood refusing me permission to go through Turkestan, I telegraphed to Mr. Gray, requesting him to obtain permission for to me to go to the Boundary Commission Camp, and accompanying them back to India, or reach India from the camp alone. Mr. Gray kindly forwarded my request to the camp, and now urges me to consider myself his guest until the return courier arrives with the answer. This turns out to mean a stop-over of seven days, and on the second day immense crowds of people assemble in the street, shouting for me to come out and ride the bicycle. The clamor on the streets renders it impossible for them to transact business in the telegraph office, and several times requests are sent in, begging me to appease them and stop the uproar by riding too and fro along the street.

An outer door separates the compound in which the house is built, from the street, and to prevent the rabble from invading the premises, and the possibility of unpleasant consequences, the Governor-General stations a guard of four soldiers at the door. This precaution works very well so far as the common herd are concerned, but every hour through the day little knots of priestly men in the flowing new garments and spotless turbans representing their *No Roos* purchases, or the lambs-wool cylinder and semi-European garb of the official, bribe, coerce or command the guard to let them in.

A SHAHZEDAH.

These persistent people generally stand in a respectful attitude just inside the outer gate, and send word in by a servant that a Shahzedah (relative of the Shah) wishes to see the bicycle. After the first "Shahzedah" has been treated with courtesy and consideration in deference to his royal relative at Teheran, fully two-thirds of those who come after, unblushingly proclaim themselves, uncles, cousins or nephews of "His Majesty, the King of Kings and Ruler of the Universe!" The constant worry and annoyance of these people compel us to adopt measures o self-defence, and so, after admitting about hundred uncle, twice that number of nephews, and heaven knows how many cousins we conclude that blood relations of the Shah are altogether too numerous in Meshed to be of much consequence. Soon after arriving at this conclusion, Mr. Gray's *farrach*, an Armenian he brought with him form Ispahan, comes in with a message that another Shahzedah has succeeded in getting past the guard and sends his salaams.

"Shahzedah be d—d! Turn him out—put him outside, and tell the guards to let nobody else in without our permission!" says Mr. Gray,

A moment later the *farrash* re-enters with the look of a man scarcely able to control his risabilities, and says the man and his friends are still inside the gate.

"Why the devil don't you put them out, as you are told, then?"

"He says he is the Padishah's step-father."

"Well, what if he is the Padishah's step-father? Its nothing to be the Shah's step-father ; the Shah probably has five hundred step-fathers, to say the least—turn him out. No ; hold hard ; let him stay,"

THE SHAH'S STEP-FATHER.

We conclude that a step-father to the King, whether genuine or only a counterfeit is at least something of a relief after the swarms of nephews, cousins and uncles, and so order him to be shown in. He proves to be a corpulent little man about sixty, who advances up the bricked walk toward us making about three extra-profound salaams to the rod and smiling in a curious apprehensive manner as though not quite assured of his reception. About a dozen long-robed mollahs and seyuds follow the timid hesitancy in his wake. Strange to say, he makes no allusion to his illustrious step-son, the King of Kiags at Teheran ; and plainly betrays embarrassment when Gray mentions the fact of my having appeared before him on the wheel.

We conclude that the Shah's step-father and little group of holy men clubbed together and paid the Persian gaurd about a keran to let them in, and perhaps, another half keran to the Armenian *farrash* for not summarily turning them out. He tries very hard, however, to make himself agreeable, and when told about the Russians refusing me the road, exclaims artfully. "I was not an enemy of the Russians before I heard this ; but now I am their worst enemy ! Suppose the Shaib's iron horse was a wheel of fire, what harm would it do their country even then ?"

MIRZA ABBAS KHAN C.I.E.

Our most distinguished caller today, is Mirza Abbas Khan, C.I.E., a Khandahari gentleman, who has been the British political agent at Meshed, for many years. He makes a formal call in all the glory of his official garments, a magnificent Cashmere coat lined with Russian sable, and profusely trimmed with gold braid ; a servant leads his gaily caparisoned horse, and another brings up the rear with a richly mounted *kalian*.

Appearences count for something among the people of north-east Persia, and Abbas Khan draws a sufficiently large salary to enable him to wear gorgeous clothes, and thereby dim the lustre of his bitter rival, the political agent of Russia.

Abbas Khan is perhaps the handsomest man in Meshed, is in the prime of life dyes his flowing beard an orthodox red and possesses most charming manners : in addition to his ample salary he owns the revenue of a village near Meshed and seems to be altogether the right man in the right place.

Abbas Khan and a friend of his from Herat both agree that the difficulties and dangers of Afghanistan will be likely to prove insurmountable ; at the same time promising any assistance they can render me in getting to India consistent, of course with Abbas Khan's duties as British Agent. It seems to be a pretty general opinion that Afghanistan will prove a stumbling block in my path ; friends at Teheran telegraph again, advising me to go anywhere rather than risk the dangers to be apprehended in the most lawless and fanatical territory. Nothing can be decided on, however, until the arrival of an answer from the Commission.

In the meantime the day slowly pass away in Meshed every day come scores of visitors and invitations to go and ride for the delectation of sundry high officials ; and ever-present are the crowds in the streets shouting *Tomasha ! tomasha ! souge shaie.!*" the frequent, squabbles at the gate between the guard and the people wanting to come in.

IMAM RIZA.

Above the dim and clamor of the crowd outside, there sometimes arises the chanting voices of a party of newly arrived pilgrims making their way joyously through the thronged streets towards the gold-domed sanctuary of Imam Riza, the tomb being situated a couple of hundred yards down the street from our quarters. Sometimes we hear parties of men uttering strange cries and sounding aloud the praises of Imam Riza, Houssein, Hassam and other worthies of the Mohammedan world, in reponse to which are heard the swelling voices of a multitude of people shouting in chorus, "Allah be praised! Allah be praised!" These weird chanters are dervishes, who with tiger-skin mantles drawn carelessly about them, clubs or battle axes on shoulder, their long unkempt hair dangling down their backs, look widely grotesque as they parade the streets of the Persian Mecca.

Meshed is a strange city for a Ferenghi to live in ; every day or heard the chanting and singing of newly-arriving bands of pilgrims, the strange wild utterances of dervishes preaching on the streets, and the shouting responses of their auditors. Conspicuous above everything else in the city, as gold is conspicuous from dross, is the golden dome and gold-tipped minarets of the holy edifice that imparts to the city its sacred character. The gold is in thin plates covering the hemispherical roofs like sheets of tin ; like most eastern things its appearance is more impressive from a distance than at close quarters. Grains of barley deposited on the roof by pigeons, have sprouted and grown in rank bunches between the thin gold plates, many of which are partially loose, imparting to the place an air of neglect and decay. By resting their feet on the dome of this sacred edifice, the pigeons of Meshed have themselves become objects of veneration ; shooting them strictly prohibited, and a mob would soon be about the ears of anyone venturing to do them harm.

MESHED NOTABILITIES.

The two most important persons in Meshed, are the acting Governor-General of Khorassan, and Mardan Khan, Ex-Governor of Sarakhs and Hereditary Chief of the Powerful tribe of Timurees. Of course the Governor sends his salaams, and invites me to come around to the government konak and favour him with an exhibition. Since our refusal to entertain any more of the "Shah's relations," we find that the worthy and long suffering Abbas Khan has been worried almost to the verge of despair by requests from all over the city begging the privilege of seeing me ride.

"Knowing that you have been worried in the same way yourselves," says Abbas Khan," I have replied to them, 'Is the Sahib a giraffe and I his keeper? Why then do you come to me? The Sahib has travelled a long way, and is stopping here, to rest, not to make an exhibition of himself.'"

An exception is of course made in favour of the Governor-General and Mardan Khan. The Government compound is a large enclosure and to reach the Governor-General's quarters, one has to traverse numerous long court-yards connected with each other by long, gloomy passage-ways of brick where the tramping of the sentinels and the march of retiring and relieving guards resounds through the vaults like an echo of mediæval times.

There is nothing particularly interesting about the Governor's apartments, but Mardan Khan's palace is a revelation of barbaric splendor entirely different from anything hithreto seen in the country. In contradistinction to the dazzling, silvery glitter of the mirror-work and stuccoed halls of the Teheran palaces, the home of the wealthy Timuree Chieftain is distinguished by a striking and lavish display of colored glass, gilt and tinsel.

RECEPTION BY MARDAN KHAN.

Mardan Khan is a valued friend of Mirza Abbas Khan and a man of powerful influence ; besides this he is a pronounced admirer of the Ingilis as against the Oroos, and my reception at his palace almost takes the character of an ovation. News of the great *tomasha* has evidently been widely spread, crowds of outsiders fill the streets leading to the palace, and inside the large garden are scores of the elite of the city, mollahs, seyuds official and private gentlemen ; the numerous niches of the walls are occupied by groups of closely veiled females. Trundling through this interesting and expectant crowd with Abbas Khan, Mardan Khan issues forth in flowing gown of richest Cashmere-shal material and gold braid, to greet us and to take a prelimary peep at the bicycle and to lead the way into this gorgeously coloured room of state.

The scene in this room is an ideal picture of the popular occidental conception of the "gorgeous east." Abbas Khan and Mardan Khan sit cross-legged side by side on a rich Turkoman rug, salaaming and exchanging compliments after the customary flowery and extravagant language of the Persian nobility. The marvelous pattern and costly texture of Abbas Khan's coat, the gold braid, the Russian sable lining and the black Astrakhan cylinder he wears are precisely matched by the garments of Mardan Khan. Twenty or thirty of the most important dignataries and mollahs of the city are ranged according to their respective rank or degree of holiness, around the room ; prominent among them is the Chief Imam of Meshed, a very important and influential person in a holy city.

The Chief Imam is a slim-built, sharp-looking individual of about forty summers, with a face, pale, refined and intellectual ; hands white and slender as a lady's, and a foot equally shapely and feminine. He wears a monster green turban, takes his turn regularly at the *kalian*, and passes it on to the next with the easy gracefulness that comes of good breeding ; and by his manners and appearance he creates an impression of being a person rather superior to his surroundings.

Liveried pages pass around little glasses of tea, *kalians*, cigarettes and sweetmeats, as well as tiny bottles of lemon-juice and rose-water, a few drops of these two last named articles being used by some of the guests to impart a fanciful flavour to their tea. Now and then a new guest arrives, steps out of his shoes in the hallway, salaams and takes his proper position among the people already here. Everybody sits on the carpet except myself, for whom a three-legged camp-stool has been thoughtfully provided.

EXHIBITION BY MR. STEVENS.

Finally, all these guests having arrived, I ride several times round the brick walls, the strange audience of turbaned priests and veiled women showing their great approval in murmuring undertones of "kyle khoob" and involuntary acclamations of "Mashallah ! mash-all-ah !" as they witness with bated breath the strange and incomprehensible scene of a Farenghi riding a vehicle that will not stand alone.

Altogether the great *tomasha* at Mardan Khan's is a decided success. Scarcely can this be said, however, of the *tomasha*" given to the members of Abbas Khan's own family on the way home. Abbas Khan's compound is very small, and the brick walks very rough and broken ; therefore it is hardly surprising to myself though probably somewhat surprising to him, when, in turning a corner I excute an undignified header into a bunch of rose-bushes

MUST NOT ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

The third day after my arrival in Meshed, I received a telegram from the British Charged' Affairs at Teheran, saying "You must not attempt to cross the frontier of Afghanistan at any point." Two days later the expected courier arrives from the Boundary Commission Camp with a let

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEERS AT WIMBLEDON.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* gives the following account of the experience of the Indian Volunteers at Wimbledon.

The Indian Volunteers have not been fortunate in the great national rifle meeting. There were some fourteen or fifteen Volunteers from India present on the Common at various stages, and the majority fired through the chief competitions open to the Martini-Henry rifle, fighting against adverse luck from the beginning. In the first match, the Alexandra, most of them were hopelessly at sea in their elevations, and lost valuable ground in the first shot or two, which there was no hope of recovering. Then the wind was extremely fickle—"tricky," as marksman call it, and puzzled the Indians greatly, though scarcely more then it perplexed some of the oldest frequenters of the Common. On the first day the veteran McVittie made 20 points in the Alexandra at 600 yards, out of the "possible" 35, while Quarter-Masters Sergeant Burns, another wellknown shot, scored only 18, and Private Caldwell, one of the famous Renfrew brothers, 13. The Wimbledon wind is famous amongst marksmen, but this was even worse than the normal Wimbledon wind. Blowing as the general direction from the left front, it varied constantly and very greatly in force, and frequently changed almost round the range of the compass. Occasionally, it would remain fairly steady for a quarter of an hour or so; but the squads who were thus favoured with good weather while they got off all their seven shots were very exceptionally lucky.

The fact of high scores being made by comparatively unknown men while some of the finest marksmen on the Common—men who have won their laurels in many a hard-fought match—could not average "inners" with all their skill and experience, was sufficient to show that there were such happy intervals. But the Indians, who were for the most part squadded to shoot in the different matches about the same time, had no such luck.

The result was that not one of them got into the Queen's, and it was well towards the end of the first week before they got so far on terms with the strange conditions around them as to be able to make on appearance in any prize list. Then Major Browne, of Calcutta, got a place in the St. George's (500 yards), and made another decent score on the same day in the *Daily Telegraph* competition (also 500 yards), which brought him in for a prize in the Nursery Aggregate; and Lieutenant English (Bombay) made 33 for the Telegraph out of the possible 35, winning a prize of £2. For the extra prizes, kneeling at 200 yards, Captain Tickner (Lahore) made a Capital score of 33 but only just tied with another competitor for the last prize on the list, and was so unfortunate as not to find out that he was squaded to fire off the tie until the time named had passed, and he thus lost his chance.

About the same time Sergeant Millard (Rawal Pindi) piled up an excellent score of 67 out of a possible 70 at 200 and 500 yards (33 + 34) for the M. H Association Cup; Captain Whitehead (Calcutta) made a 34 out of 35 for the Graphic Prizes at 200 yards, and Sergeant Jenkins (Jamalpore) secured a 32 in the Robin Hood, at 200 yards, kneeling, and a 33 in the Bertram, 500 yards. Colour Sergeant Maher (Rangoon), a day or two earlier made the best possible 33 at 500 yards for the Bertram, commencing with two inners and finishing with five bulls; and at the same time Captain Macpherson (Gadechi, Kattywar) had the ill-luck to begin with an outer a score which contained six bulls out of the seven shots. In the Morris Tube competition (200 yards), Captain Whitehead got on a 26 out of the possible 28.

For the Prince of Wales' Prize, open only to holders of the National Rifle Association medals, there were four of the Indians entered, namely, Captain Rickie (Lahore), Captain Whitehead (Calcutta), Colour Sergeant Hepburn (Poona), and Colour Sergeant Maher (Rangoon). They all started fairly at the 200 yards (kneeling), Captain Whitehead making 31 out of the possible 35, Sergeant Hepburn and Captain Rickie each 30, and Colour Sergeant Maher 29. At the 600 yards (fifteen shots) on the following day (Saturday), Captain Whitehead, after commencing badly, finished with 55 out of the possible 75, finishing with a total of 86, and being left out of the prize list by 2 points, owing to an unfortunate richochet. Colour Sergeant Maher scored 82, and Captain Rickie 72; Colour Sergeant Hepburn was too unwell to shoot at the 600 yards range. Altogether, there was a considerable improvement in the general shooting of the team, and in spite of discouragements, there was still a hope that a respectable stand might be made for the Kolhapore Cup, which is fired for on the Wednesday of the second week.

There was some little difficulty about choosing the team, partly owing to Captain Rickie (one of the best rifle shots India possesses) feeling so unwell that he did not wish to shoot. Major Brone, the Captain, thought he might be of more use "spotting" and "coaching" than shooting. The team, as finally settled, was composed as follows:—

Captain Tickner, Lahore; Captain McPherson, Kattywar; Captain Whitehead, Calcutta; Lieutenant English, Bombay; Colour Sergeant Hepburn, Poona; Colour Sergeant Maher, Rangoon; Sergeant Millard, Rawul Pindi; Sergeant Jenkins, Jamalpore.

Nobody supposed there would be any chance for India against the mother country (a very strong team as was evidenced by the shooting for the International Trophy a day or two previous); but there did seem a fair chance for the Indian team, if favoured by a little good luck, coming in second, and winning the prize of £80 offered for the best foreign team. At the beginning, it looked as if India had a very good chance. When the shooting at the 200 yards distance closed, the Home team were first with 245, Guernsey coming second with 238; India third with 234; the Cape fourth with 232; Jersey fifth with 231; and Canada sixth with 229. At the 500 yards, Canada picked up, and when the range was concluded, they tied Jersey for second place with 468, but the Indians were still well to the fore with 464, the Cape coming next with 458, and Guernsey last with 451. The Indians here should have been second, but unfortunately they lost five points from their score by one of the team putting a shot on a wrong target. The bad luck which had dogged their steps all through the meeting attacked the Indians again at 600 yards. The first four down did badly, averaging only 25 points a piece, but still their totals were respectable; Sergeant Millard and Captain Ticker, who both went back from the 500 yards with 62, closing with 87, Captain McPherson 85, and Lieutenant English 83. The last four were not so well up to start with (Captain Whitehead 59, Sergeant Jenkins 56, Colour Sergeant Maher 55, and Colour Sergeant Hepburn 51); and when they laid down to shoot, the wind was "all over the shop." The ill-luck commenced by Captain Whitehead misjudging the wind, and going past the right his first shot. Sergeant Jenkins, who was on the same target, missed by the left; and the wind was so tricky that he got two other misses before his seven shots were over in trying to dodge it. It was impossible to get an aim for any two shots in the same place; and there was necessarily some luck, as well as judgment, involved in keeping well on every time. The result to the Indians was very unfortunate, as they lost ground completely, two of the four last down scoring only 21, a third 18, and the fourth 17 points. Consequently, India again occupied the position of last on the list. As Colonel Wilson (Captain of the Mother Country team) said, it was not by any means a disgraceful last, the average of the team being 80 points per man, which has sufficed to win the second prize before this year; but the team might and ought to have done much better. It must have been very vexing to every member to know that a very ordinary average of 25 points per man at 600 yards would have sufficed, with the shooting actually made at 200 and 500, to win the second prize. While India had been going to the bad in this unfortunate fashion, the Cape men, who went back from the 500 yards six points behind the Indian team, were steadily making up lost ground, and they came out third, only two points behind the Canadians, though they had one score of 17 at 600 yards. Canada had the lowest individual score (67), two points below the lowest Indian score, but they also had a 91 and two 89s., while the best total on the Indian side was 87. The Mother Country's best score was 95, by Wattleworth, of the 5th Lancashire, while they also had a 93 and a 91, and their lowest score was 82. Their averag of 88·75 per man is far and away the best that has ever been made for the Kolhapore Cup. It it easy to judge after the event, and one can see now that the Indian score might have been improved had Major Browne and Captain Rickie shot, instead of two other men. But the difficulty, of choosing is shown by the shooting of Parry in the Mother Country team. In the International Trophy competition, two days before he made the grand score of 100 out of the possible 105, and in the Kholapore Cup competion, he was the lowest scorer with 82 at the same distances. In the International Trophy competion, two sighting shots per man were allowed at each distance; and Colonel Wilson proposed that a similar allowance should be made in the Kolhapore Cup match. It was unfortunate for the Indian team that the suggestion was not followed, as it would certainly have made a difference of quite 25 points in their aggregate. It might be a point for the Council, N.R.A., to consider whether, in view of the fact that any Indian team competing is sure to be composed almost wholly of men who have never been at Wimbledon before, sighting shots (one, at least, at each distance) could not be allowed in the Kolhapore Cup match. In India, at every rifle meeting, it is customary to allow sighting shots; perhaps it woul be well to follow the Wimbledon custom in this direction.

The following were the full scores of the Indian Volunteers with Kolhapore Cup competition:—

INDIAN TEAM (Colonel Rivett Carnac, Captain				
Sergeant Milliard, 3rd Punjab	.. 29	33	2).	7
Captain R. Tichner, Calcutta	.. 31	31	25—	7
Captain Macpherson, Poona	.. 31	3123—	—	95
Lieutenant English, Bombay	.. 31	2626—		93
Captain Whitehead, Calcutta	... 30	2921—		
Sergeant Maher, Rangoon	.. 25	3021—		
Colour-Sergt Jenkins, R. I. Volunteers.	30	2617—	73	
Sergeant Hepburn, Poona	... 27	2418—	69	
Average per man 80	... 234	230	176—640	

There is nothing to add in regard to the shooting of the Indian riflemen at Wimbledon, except to say that the team were very comfortably situated at Putney, and all kept thoroughly steady throughout—too steady, some of the Scotch marksmen thought.

PRIEST OF ASTARTE AND KING OF SIDON.

SIDON has been the scene of a charming archæological discovery. It is not so exciting as when Dr. Schliemann lit on the tomb of the King of Men, nor so picturesque as when the soil that rang beneath his foot set General Cesnola on the track of the gold of Golgi. But in the ancient Sidon, a place before the days of the oldest poetry of Greece, have been found tombs which illustrate the art of Greece, of Lycia, and of Phœnicia. The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have received accounts of the treasures (artistic treasures), and it is only to be regretted that most of the sarcophagi have been rifled. The ancients were much in the habit of burying the most valuable of their portable property, jewels and golden vases, necklaces, and swords. The original idea, no doubt, was that the ghost of the dead could carry his wealth into the next world. Then the custom was continued out of mere pious conservatism. Finally, perhaps, the tomb may have been regarded as a sort of bank, where gold lay on deposit, guarded by sacred influences. Thus the King of Dahomi is not allowed so much as to see the gold in the Fetish House where the remains of his dead forefathers lie. That gold is taboo, he may not look on it; this because, if he once saw it he would lay it out on gin and gunpowder.

Graves in which wealth was stored were of course carefully hidden. Unluckily for us some crafty Sidonian of old, or some modern Syrian, has broken a hole through the marble lids of the sarcophagi, and has carried away the treasures, whatever they may have been. But the marble coffins remain. One, in white marble, is said to be ornamented with very rich and beautiful sculptures. The walls of the chamber itself are decorated with reliefs of eighteen mourning figures in Greek dress. As few of us can go to Sidon, where, moreover, the reliefs would be imperilled by neglect, it may be hoped, rather than feared, that the reliefs will be carried to some museum. Works of art lose immensely in beauty when they leave the place for which they were designed. These figures of mourners can never be so august elsewhere as in the hidden chamber where, for scores of centuries, they watched the dead decay into white dust. In a museum they will be as out of place as our Mausoleum marbles in Bloomsbury. These fighting Amazons, beautiful in death and in defeat, are far from the great sepulchre for which they were wrought. Surrounded by the bare hideousness of our public buildings, they, like the young men Phidias wrought for the Parthenon, are divorced from ancient life.

But it is better to have them within sight, perhaps, than not to have them at all, and to know that the Asian sporstman is using them for targets. Probably the reliefs and sarcophagi of Sidon will get no further west than Constantinople. Who knows what fortune may await them when the Turkish Empire falls in ruin? They might as well be in Sidon after all. When all the sarcophagi near the surface had been examined the great *trouvaille* of all was found. After many beds of stone had been removed, a great stone was found imbedded, a stone which could be lifted, as in "King Solomon's Mines" and romances generally. It was lifted, and a secret chamber was revealed. Herein was a black sarcophagus with that rare thing, a Phœnician inscription of eight lines. A somewhat sketchy "construe" of the inscription avers that Tabnite, priest of Astarte and King of Sidon, lies there, and curses those who open his grave. In his grave, he declares, are no treasures; but there can be little harm in looking for them. Even "our penny curse, the cheapest article in the trade," as vouched for by John Wellington Wells, must wear out in two thousand years. However, the translation may be all wrong, like the Hittite translations, according to many scholars. Perhaps the inscription means "here is the plunder," or words to that effect. Science must not let herself be scared by Phœnician execrations.—*Daily News.*

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

THE Correspondent in Rome writes: Although at the present season of the year Rome is in a state of lethargy, Parliament being prorogued, the question of a reconciliation with the Vatican engrosses the public mind as completely as ever, and publications on the subject appear daily. I have recently had the opportunity of seeing a highly interesting letter from M. Rendu, who was here a few months ago, and obtained an audience of the Pope. He lost no time in publishing the fact in all the Conservative papers of France and Italy. M. Rendu believes himself almost indispensable in the Roman question, and has a plan for giving back Rome to the Pope. It was to explain his ideas at length that he wrote to the Bishop of Cremona, who was the first Roman Catholic Bishop who in a public letter written to the Pope last December entreated his Holiness to do his utmost to arrive at a friendly understanding with the King. I saw a copy of the answer which M. Rendu received from the Bishop, and which he showed to several friends. In it the writer says that M. Rendu's solution is simply impossible, because any return to the position occupied formerly by the Papacy is impossible. No doubt the present position of the Pope is extremely unpleasant, although it must be admitted that since the days of Innocent III the Church has never wielded so much authority and influence. The Bishop trusts that Providence may find a solution of the difficulty, but adds that the Church should strive after greatness and glory—not in the Hebrew sense of looking for a Messiah as a potentate of the earth, but in the Christian sense of placing its greatness in its spiritual influence

POLITICAL INTRIGUES IN FRANCE

M. DE FREYCINET and his family left Paris for Switzerland to-day. It does not appear to be any part of the plan of M de Freycinet in the autumn to pay, as is his wont, a visit to Mont Sous Vaudrey. He thinks he has cause to complain of the manner in which the last crisis was dealt with. It was so managed that in the event of the Presidency of the Republic becoming vacant in the recess, the candidate who would have most chance, of being named to fill it would be, not M. de Freycinet or even M Floquet, but M. Jules Ferry, owing to the coalition of the Royalists, Ferryites, and Vicar-of-Bray sort of Radicals, on a Conservative platform. Should M. Grevy's vitality prove greater than that of nearly all the long-lived and eminent men of his time this coalition would fall to pieces. M. de Freycinet seemed sure six months ago of a Republican majority in the Congress; but it is now so broken up that it would not be able to unite again, and as he put fourth all his ability, oratorical and otherwise, to get the Bill passed in the Senate for the expulsion of the Princes, no Royalist or Bonapartist will vote for him under any circumstances He is sore at the way the last crisis was brought to an end. However he may console himself with the reflection that in France no mortal man can tell what a day may bring forth, and that as he has wonderful luck, great ability, clean hands, and a wife and daughter of whom French society might be proud, there are yet some good chances in his favour.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

THE Home Government is turning its attention to the subject of technical education. Sir W. H. Dyke the other day brought in a Bill to deal with the subject. He remarked that Continental nations for a very long time had had the advantage of special industrial education for their working men, and had to some extent outstripped this country in that respect. The proposals of the Bill were simply to enable the local authorities to establish technical schools or to assist and supplement existing schools. It was intended that the provisions of the Bill should be administered by the Science and Art Department, subject to the conditions of the directorate of that department. No scholar could come under its operation until he had reached Standard 6 of the School Board Examination. The examining body would be the local School Board or the Town Council. In proposing that the Bill should be administered by the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, the Government were entrusting the work to a department whose educational capacity had been thoroughly well tested. The Bill might not be so comprehensive in its provisions as perhaps some members desired, but he believed it would be of great benefit to the industrial classes. He thought the two provisions with reference to continuation schools and evening classes were sufficient to recommend the measure to the favourable consideration of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mundella advised the postponement of further discussion, and

The Bill was brought in and read a first time.

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INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

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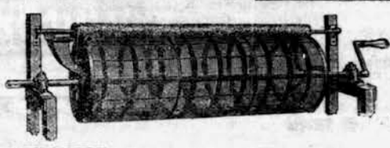

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE'—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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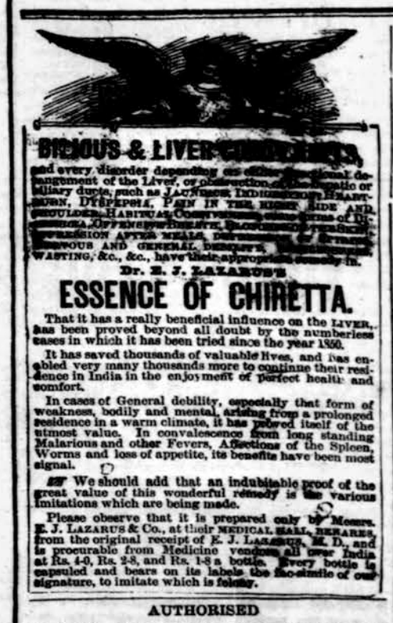

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That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

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Complete and easy reference

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Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the Civil Service *Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in lib. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

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cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

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SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

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CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris, and New York,

MATHEY-CAYLUS' Capsules and Injection have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing.

CLIN ET CO., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.
The products of CLIN et Co., purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE
WITH
PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP
of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED
Bromide of Potassium
Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS :—6, AVENUE VICTORIA.
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Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.
"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout "or Rheumatism.
"The pills in Chronical State.
"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits
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"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism "should read Doctor Laville's treatise.
"Post free, to all parts : 4d."
Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
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LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—The vinous elixir, the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of quinine. Strengthening, restorative and anti-febrile.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—Used with great success for weakness, general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, seasonable and paludal fevers, exhaustion, etc.

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LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE. Purifies the blood.
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A laxative and refreshing Fruit Lozenge FOR CONSTIPATION. HÆMORRHOIDS, BILE, HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, CEREBRAL CONGESTION.

TAMAR is agreeable to take never produces irritation or interferes with pleasure or business.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
E. GRILLON, 69, Queen Str., Cheapside, London

Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers, and Vitiated Blood.

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THE ONLY GENUINE
IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES
(Sugar-Coated Pills and Syrup)

Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives.—*They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.*—Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

Persons suffering from COLDS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, OR SORE THROAT, are rapidly relieved and cured by
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SYRUP AND PASTE.
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Rs. 80. 18-Inch Dial.

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Pendulum works, best possible quality, striking hours and half-hours on a gong of deep, sonorous sound. The cases have been built specially to our own design for the Indian climate. They are made of seasoned hard wood, and will be found dust-proof.

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ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL **LAMPS,** **STORMPROOF.**
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KEROSINE-OIL COOKING-STOVES.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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SODA WATER MACHINERY AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE
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THE WORLD RENOWNED
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.
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Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
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Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
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MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER. OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

FREEMAN'S TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.
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LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

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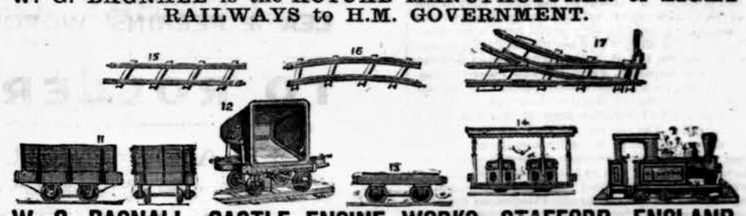

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
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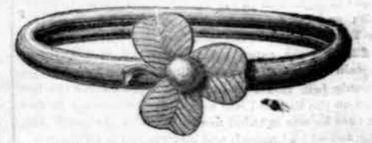

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